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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 86-562
H. R. 9862

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INDEX AND SUMMARY OF H. R. 9862

Jan. 25, 1960	Rep. Bosch introduced H. R. 9862 which was referred to House Ways and Means Committee. Print of bill as introduced.
Feb. 22, 1960	House committee reported H. R. 9862 with an amendment. H. Report No. 1288. Print of report.
Mar. 2, 1960	House passed H. R. 9862 as reported.
Mar. 4, 1960	H. R. 9862 was referred to Senate Finance Committee.
Apr. 12, 1960	Senate committee approved H. R. 9862. (Daily Digest)
Apr. 14, 1960	Senate committee reported H. R. 9862 with amendments. S. Report No. 1270. Print of bill and report.
May 5, 1960	Senate passed H. R. 9862 with amendments.
May 19, 1960	House conferees were appointed on H. R. 9862.
May 24, 1960	Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 9862.
Jun. 7, 1960	Conferees agreed to file conference report on H. R. 9862. (Daily Digest)
Jun. 16, 1960	House received conference report on H. R. 9862.
Jun. 17, 1960	Senate agreed to conference report on H. R. 9862.
Jun. 25, 1960	House agreed to conference report on H. R. 9862.
Jun. 30, 1960	Approved: Public Law 86-562.

DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 86-562

SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON CASEIN. Continues for 3 years, through June 30, 1963, the existing suspension of duty on casein and lactarene, with a proviso that the suspension of duty shall not apply with respect to sodium caseinate, sodium phosphocaseinate, or other caseinates, any of which casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe.

H. R. 9862

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 25, 1960

Mr. BOSCH introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

A BILL

To continue for two years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the first sentence of section 2 of the Act entitled "An
4 Act to suspend for two years the import duties on certain
5 lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing,
6 and to permit substitution for drawback purposes in the case
7 of printing papers", approved August 6, 1956 (Public Law
8 1012, Eighty-fourth Congress, 70 Stat. 1076), as amended,
9 is amended by striking out "August 7, 1960" and inserting
10 in lieu thereof "August 7, 1962".

86TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 9862

A BILL

To continue for two years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing.

By Mr. Bosch

JANUARY 25, 1960

Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON CERTAIN SHOE LATHES

FEBRUARY 22, 1960.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. MILLS, from the Committee on Ways and Means, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 9862]

The Committee on Ways and Means, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 9862) to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with an amendment and recommend that the bill as amended do pass.

The amendment is as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

That the first sentence of section 2 of Public Law 1012, Eighty-fourth Congress (70 Stat. 1076), approved August 6, 1956 (relating to suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing), as amended, is amended by striking out "August 7, 1960" and inserting in lieu thereof "August 7, 1962".

PURPOSE

The purpose of H.R. 9862, as reported by your committee, is to continue for 2 years, until August 7, 1962, the existing suspension of duties on copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts from models of shoe lasts and capable of producing more than one size shoe from a single size model of a shoe last.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Public Law 1012 of the 84th Congress, approved August 6, 1956, transferred from the dutiable to the free list of the Tariff Act for a period of 2 years, by amendment of paragraph 1643 of the Tariff Act of 1930, "copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts from models of shoe lasts and, in addition, capable of producing more than one size shoe last from a single size model of a shoe last." Public

2 TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON CERTAIN SHOE LATHES

Law 85-416, approved May 16, 1958, continued the suspension of duty for a further period of 2 years, until August 7, 1960. Your committee's bill would continue the suspension for a further 2-year period, until August 7, 1962.

The suspension of duty was made in order to make available to domestic shoe-last manufacturers highly specialized and expensive copying lathes which can only be obtained from foreign sources. The U.S. Tariff Commission has advised your committee that it is estimated that about 40 machines have been imported since the duty was originally suspended in 1956. The Commission has also indicated that imports are on the decline because of a falling off of demand and that future imports will probably be mainly replacements.

Your committee has received favorable reports on H.R. 9862 from the Departments of State, Treasury, and Commerce and an informative report from the U.S. Tariff Commission.

Your committee is unanimous in recommending the enactment of this legislation.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with clause 3 of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT OF AUGUST 6, 1956

(70 Stat. 1076; Public Law 1012, 84th Cong.)

AN ACT To suspend for two years the import duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, and to permit substitution for drawback purposes in the case of printing papers

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph 1643 of the Tariff Act of 1930 is amended by inserting immediately after "shoe machinery," the following: "copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts from models of shoe lasts and, in addition, capable of producing more than one size shoe last from a single size model of a shoe last,".

SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this Act shall apply only in the case of articles entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after August 6, 1956, and before August 7 [1960] 1962.

Section 313(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is amended by inserting after "linseed oil," wherever it appears the following: "or printing papers, coated or uncoated,".



Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, the legislation before the House has as its purpose the continuation to September 5, 1963, of the existing suspension of duty on dressed or manufactured istle or Tampico fiber.

At the time this suspension was originally acted on by the Congress, the purpose of the suspension was to reduce the burden of higher prices of raw materials on domestic users of the fibers.

The Committee on Ways and Means was informed during its deliberations on the present bill that there has been no substantial change in conditions that would indicate that the objective of the suspension would be accomplished in any way other than through a continuation of this suspension. The Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous in approving this legislation.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 2 of Public Law 85-284 (71 Stat. 609), approved September 4, 1957 (relating to the suspension for a three-year period of the duty on certain istle or Tampico fiber), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. The amendments made by the first section of this Act shall apply only in the case of articles entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, after September 4, 1957, and before September 5, 1963."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TEMPORARY TARIFF TREATMENT OF CHICORY

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 9308) to extend for 3 years the suspension of duty on imports of crude chicory and the reduction in duty on ground chicory.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman make a brief statement on the bill?

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 9308 is to continue for a period of 3 years, until the close of April 16, 1963, the existing suspension of duty on crude chicory—except endive—and to continue for the same period the statutory rate of duty of 2 cents per pound for chicory, ground or otherwise prepared.

Public Law 378 of the 85th Congress provided for the suspension of duty on crude chicory—except endive—for a period of 2 years. This legislation also provided that the duty on chicory, ground, or otherwise prepared be 2 cents per pound for the period during which the duty on crude chicory was suspended.

No chicory has been grown in the United States since 1954. Domestic processors of chicory have depended on imports of crude chicory for their supplies of the raw material. In addition,

there are imports of ground chicory which compete with domestically processed chicory. Before the enactment of Public Law 85-378, the rate of duty applicable to crude chicory was 1 cent per pound and that applicable to ground or otherwise prepared chicory was 2½ cents per pound. A portion of the duty on ground chicory was generally regarded as compensatory for the duty on crude chicory and the remainder as according protection to the domestic producer of ground chicory. With the suspension of the import duty on crude chicory, Public Law 85-378 also restored the spread between the duties on crude and ground chicory provided for in the Tariff Act of 1930, which was 2 cents per pound. The purpose of that legislation was to assist domestic producers of ground chicory in competing with imports of the prepared product. The pending bill would continue for an additional period of 3 years, until the close of April 16, 1963, the provisions of Public Law 85-378.

Favorable departmental reports were received on this bill, which was introduced by our colleague on the Committee on Ways and Means, the Honorable HALE BOGGS.

The committee is unanimous in urging the enactment of this legislation.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 9308, which is before the House, would continue through April 16, 1963, the existing suspension of duty on certain crude chicory and would also continue through the same period the statutory duty of 2 cents per pound for chicory ground or otherwise prepared.

In its deliberations on this legislation the Committee on Ways and Means was informed that chicory has not been grown in the United States since 1954 with the result that domestic processors of chicory have had to depend on imports for their supplies of the raw material. The continuation of the 2 cents per pound duty applicable to processed chicory is designed to maintain the protection accorded domestic producers in competition with imports of the prepared product.

The Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous in approving this legislation. Favorable reports on the bill were received from the Departments of State, Treasury, and Commerce, and in addition an informative report was received from the U.S. Tariff Commission.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman from Arkansas yield?

Mr. MILLS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Why has no chickory been grown in the United States since 1954?

Mr. MILLS. I will yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. Boggs] who is the sponsor of the bill and more familiar with it than I.

Mr. BOGGS. There is a relatively small demand for chickory. Chickory it seems can only be produced economically in the United States during war time when two things transpire: No. 1, the foreign supply is cut off; and No. 2, when there is a coffee scarcity because of transport difficulties and more chickory is used to mix with coffee.

The Tariff Commission reported that only one domestic concern contracted for any domestic crude chickory at all since 1954. The farmers of Michigan who heretofore produced chickory now produce other crops.

Mr. GROSS. What was the income, was it substantial? Could it be produced in Louisiana?

Mr. BOGGS. No; it was produced in Michigan. As a matter of fact, my recollection is that it was produced in the district of former Congressman Wolcott, now represented by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. O'HARA].

Mr. GROSS. And it has become unprofitable to raise chickory in this country because of imports from foreign countries; is that right?

Mr. BOGGS. No; it had become unprofitable to raise chickory because other crops produce more revenues. That is the answer.

Mr. GROSS. It is still used?

Mr. BOGGS. Yes, it is still used, particularly in New Orleans; but it is not produced in the United States.

Mr. GROSS. So we are importing it rather than produce it in this country.

Mr. BOGGS. If we did not import it we would not have it at all. It is like coffee; under certain conditions coffee can be produced in the United States, but it is not economically produced; it is imported.

Mr. GROSS. Do they have trouble growing chicory in Michigan?

Mr. BOGGS. I would suggest that the gentleman inquire of somebody from Michigan who is more familiar with conditions in that State.

Mr. GROSS. That is what I am trying to do indirectly through the gentleman.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLS. May I further answer the gentleman's inquiry first? According to the report the committee received from the Tariff Commission on the original bill temporarily placing this on the free list in 1957—I will read just a part of it—"no dry kilns have been operated, and the farmers who formerly grew chicory have substituted sugar beets, potatoes, onions, and grass and grain crops."

From information we have they took this step because these crops were more profitable to them than the chicory they formerly produced. They were not caused to discontinue the production of chicory because of any tariff action. We have placed chicory on the free list for a temporary period only. The farmers themselves discontinued producing it here in the United States.

Mr. BOGGS. As a matter of fact, we might say, this bill does not take all chicory off the list; it takes only certain types of chicory off the list.

Mr. MILLS. That is right.

Mr. BOGGS. Chicory that is refined or processed stays on the list, so that the only thing affected here is the so-called raw chicory; that is, the vegetable.

Mr. HAYS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield that I may ask the gentleman from Louisiana a question?

Mr. MILLS. I yield.

Mr. HAYS. There is no shortage of coffee now, is there?

Mr. BOGGS. As a matter of fact, I understand there is an oversupply.

Mr. HAYS. So if this bill were defeated would it be possible to get a cup of coffee in New Orleans?

Mr. BOGGS. Yes; but not as good as coffee with chicory. That, of course, is the best coffee on earth.

Mr. HAYS. There is a difference of opinion about that.

Mr. BOGGS. I admitted that there is a difference, but the gentleman understands that is the best coffee on earth.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. I understood the gentleman to say this is an additive to coffee.

Mr. BOGGS. That may not be the proper word.

Mr. HOFFMAN of Michigan. The gentleman meant an adulteration.

Mr. BOGGS. Oh, no. It improves the coffee. It makes it delicious. We prefer our coffee as strong as love, as black as sin, and as hot as Hades.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act entitled "An Act to suspend for two years the duty on crude chicory and to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 as it relates to chicory", approved April 16, 1958 (72 Stat. 87; 19 U.S.C. 1001, par. 776), is amended by striking out "two-year" in section 1 thereof and inserting in lieu thereof "five-year", and by striking out "two year" in section 3 thereof and inserting in lieu thereof "five years".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON CERTAIN SHOE LATHES

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 9862) to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, which was unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I would like the chairman to give a very brief explanation of the purpose of the bill.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 9862, as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, is to continue for 2 years, until August 7, 1962, the existing suspension of duties on copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts from models of shoe lasts, and capable of producing more than one size shoe from a single size model of a shoe last.

Public Law 1012 of the 84th Congress transferred from the dutiable to the free list of the Tariff Act for a period of 2

years, by amendment of paragraph 1643 of the Tariff Act of 1930, "copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts from models of shoe lasts and, in addition, capable of producing more than one size shoe last from a single size model of a shoe last." Public Law 85-416 continued the suspension of duty for a further period of 2 years, until August 7, 1960. The pending bill would continue this suspension for a further 2-year period, until August 7, 1962.

This suspension of duty was enacted in order to make available to domestic shoe last manufacturers highly specialized and expensive copying lathes which can only be obtained from foreign sources. The U.S. Tariff Commission has advised the Committee on Ways and Means that it is estimated that about 40 machines have been imported since the duty was originally suspended in 1956. The Commission has also indicated that imports are on the decline because of a falling off of demand, and that future imports will probably be mainly replacements.

Favorable departmental reports were received on this bill, which was introduced by our colleague on the Committee on Ways and Means, the Honorable ALBERT H. BOSCH.

The committee is unanimous in recommending the enactment of this legislation.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLS. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I simply want to call the attention of the Members of the House to the fact that the original sponsor of this bill was our former colleague from New York, Mr. Reed.

Mr. MILLS. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MILLS. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GROSS. Cannot this shoe lathe be produced in this country, or is it not produced in this country?

Mr. MILLS. The only thing that comes in under this provision is the lathe that is used in producing the last.

Mr. GROSS. Can it be produced in this country?

Mr. MILLS. It is not produced in this country.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, the legislation now before the House would continue for a period of 2 years through August 6, 1962, the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used in shoe manufacture.

Information presented to the Committee on Ways and Means during its deliberations on this legislation in executive session indicates that these shoe lathes can only be obtained from foreign sources.

Favorable reports were received on the legislation from the Departments of Commerce, State, and Treasury, and an informative report was received from the U.S. Tariff Commission. The membership of the Committee on Ways and

Means was unanimous in urging the approval of this legislation.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of section 2 of the Act entitled "An Act to suspend for two years the import duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, and to permit substitution for drawback purposes in the case of printing papers", approved August 6, 1956 (Public Law 1012, Eighty-fourth Congress, 70 Stat. 1076), as amended, is amended by striking out "August 7, 1960" and inserting in lieu thereof "August 7, 1962".

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the following: "That the first sentence of section 2 of Public Law 1012, Eighty-fourth Congress (70 Stat. 1076), approved August 6, 1956 (relating to suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing), as amended, is amended by striking out 'August 7, 1960' and inserting in lieu thereof 'August 7, 1962'."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TEMPORARY FREE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN TANNING EXTRACTS

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 9820) to extend for an additional 3 years the period during which certain tanning extracts, including certain extracts, decoctions, and preparations which—irrespective of their chief use—are suitable for use for tanning, may be imported free of duty, which was unanimously reported by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman give a short explanation of this bill?

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 9820, as reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, is to extend for an additional 3 years, through September 30, 1963, first, the period during which certain tanning extracts may be imported free of duty; and second, the period during which extracts of hemlock or eucalyptus suitable for use for tanning—regardless of their chief use—may be imported free of duty.

Public Law 235 of the 85th Congress provided for the temporary suspension of duties with respect to tanning extracts chiefly used in the United States for tanning purposes at the time of importation. Later amendments to the Tariff Act of 1930—Public Law 85-645 and Public Law 86-288, respectively—provided that eucalyptus extract and hemlock extract be included in this provision for suspension of duty on tanning extracts irrespective

March 4, 1960

A copy of the bill as referred is not available because it was not followed until the Senate Committee approved with amendments to include casein.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

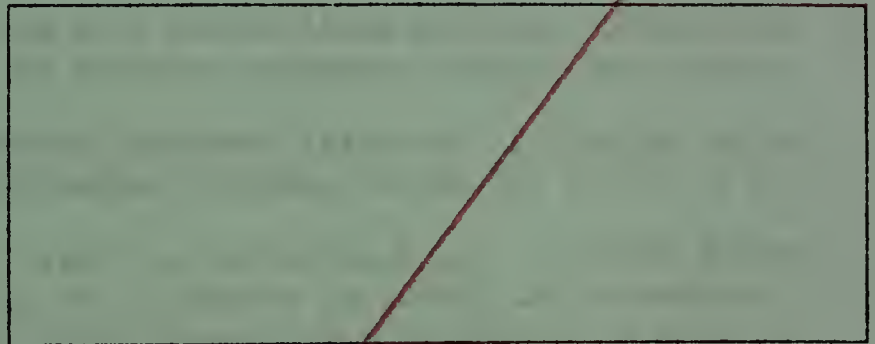
OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of April 12, 1960
86th-2d, No. 67



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HIGHLIGHTS: Conferees agreed to file report on special milk bill. House debated State-Justice appropriation bill. House Rules Committee cleared mutual security authorization bill.

HOUSE

1. APPROPRIATIONS. Debated H. R. 11666, the State-Justice appropriation bill for 1961. Deferred final proceedings on the bill until today. pp. 7372-94
As reported by the House Appropriations Committee (see Digest 66) this bill contains the following items: Appropriates \$48,700,754 for contributions to international organizations, which includes \$2,999,210 for the Food and Agriculture Organization, and funds for the Inter-American Institute of Agricultural Sciences, the International Wheat Council, and the International Sugar Council.
Regarding the use of foreign currencies, some of which are generated under Public Law 480, the Committee report states:
"Of the total recommended in the bill, the Committee has required that no less than \$53,095,000 or approximately 8% of the total 1961 fiscal year appropriation, be used to purchase foreign currencies or credits owed to or owned by the Treasury of the U. S. The various Government departments and agencies concerned are directed, wherever possible, to purchase these foreign credits from the U. S. Treasury and use them abroad in lieu of dollars. This has not been done to the maximum extent possible in the past. The Committee intends to closely examine what each department and agency does in the coming fiscal year in this regard ... The Committee has included in Title VI of the bill a new section which provides that no part of any appropriation contained in this Act shall be used to administer any program which is funded in whole

or in part from foreign currencies or credits for which a specific dollar appropriation therefor has not been made."

Regarding international organizations the Committee report states:

"The Committee cannot over-emphasize its concern again over the continual increase in our contributions to international organizations. Every effort should be made by the Department to see that our representatives to these various international organizations do everything possible to hold our annual contributions to a minimum."

2. WATERSHEDS. Received notification from the Public Works Committee of their approval of certain watershed projects in Ala., Ga., Ark., and Ky. pp. 7371-2
3. MUTUAL SECURITY. The Rules Committee granted an open rule for consideration of H. R. 11510, the mutual security authorization bill. pp. 7394, 7403
4. POSTAL SERVICE. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H. R. 10996, to authorize the use of certified mail for the transmission or service of matter required by certain Federal laws to be transmitted or served by registered mail (H. Rept. 1492). p. 7403
5. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Patman criticized the Treasury Department for "thirty-three percent" increase in "the price of short term money" and stated "this, and the events of last week cry for a Congressional investigation." p. 7400
6. PERSONNEL. Received from the Chairman, U. S. Civil Service Commission, a draft of proposed legislation "to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act;" to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 7402
7. USER CHARGES. Received from the Secretary of Agriculture a draft of proposed legislation to authorize user charges for certain inspection services performed by the Department; to Agriculture Committee. p. 7402

SENATE

8. SPECIAL MILK. The "Daily Digest" states that the conferees on H. R. 9331, the special milk bill, agreed "to file conference report authorizing \$95 million in CCC funds for special school milk program in 1961 fiscal year (\$85 million having been authorized for the 1960 fiscal year), and directing that CCC be reimbursed for cost of 1961 program by separate appropriations." p. D303
9. CASEIN; TAMPICO FIBERS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Finance Committee approved the following bills: p. D300
H. R. 9862, to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe-last roughing or for shoe-last finishing "(with an amendment extending suspension of import duty on casein to June 30, 1963)."
H. R. 9861, without amendment, to continue until Sept. 5, 1963, the existing suspension of duty on certain istle and tampico fibers.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

10. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. McCormack discussed the hearing held by the House Small Business Committee's Special Subcommittee on Small Business Problems in the Dairy Industry, stated that the hearings "produced evidence of chaotic and deplorable conditions in the dairy industry," and inserted a statement by an investigator of the subcommittee discussing dairy industry problems. pp. A3195-9

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

House debated State, Justice, and Judiciary appropriation bill and observed Pan American Day.

Rules Committee cleared mutual security bill for floor action.

Senate

Chamber Action

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held Thursday, April 14, at noon.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

NASA AUTHORIZATIONS

Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences: Subcommittee met in executive session to mark up H.R. 10809, proposed fiscal 1961 authorizations for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, made no announcements, and recessed subject to call of the Chair.

APPROPRIATIONS—DEFENSE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee continued its executive hearings on fiscal 1961 budget estimates for the Defense Establishment, hearing the following witnesses on air defense force considerations: Gen. Thomas D. White, Chief of Staff, Brig. Gen. J. K. Hester, Brig. Gen. B. K. Holloway, and Maj. Gen. R. J. Friedman, all of the Air Force.

Subcommittee recessed subject to call.

APPROPRIATIONS—LABOR-HEW

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee held hearings on H.R. 11390, fiscal 1961 appropriations for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare, receiving testimony from the following witnesses representing the Public Health Service: Dr. Jack C. Haldeman, Chief, Division of Hospital and Medical Facilities; Dr. Kenneth R. Nelson, Chief, Division of Hospitals; Dr. Andrew P. Sackett, Chief, Division of Foreign Quarantine; Dr. James R. Shaw, Chief, Division of Indian Health; Dr. John D. Porterfield, Deputy Surgeon General; and Dr. Frank B. Rogers, Director, National Library of Medicine. Subcommittee also heard testimony from Dr. Winfred Overholser, Superintendent, St. Elizabeths Hospital.

Hearings recessed subject to call.

APPROPRIATIONS—PUBLIC WORKS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee continued its hearings on fiscal 1961 budget estimates for public works, with testimony from the following witnesses: Senator Scott, on Pennsylvania projects; Senators Jackson and Magnuson, with a delegation from the States of Washington and Oregon, on Pacific Northwest projects; Representative Lester Johnson, on Eau Galle River project, Wisconsin; Representative Curtin, on the Delaware River project; and numerous public witnesses on various projects.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

APPROPRIATIONS—RECLAMATION

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee continued hearings on fiscal 1961 budget estimates for the Bureau of Reclamation, with testimony from representatives of the preference power users of the Upper Colorado River Basin area and of the private utilities of that area, on funds for construction of transmission facilities—favoring and opposing testimony.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

APPROPRIATIONS—TREASURY-POST OFFICE

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee held hearings on H.R. 10569, fiscal 1961 appropriations for the Departments of the Treasury and Post Office, and the U.S. Tax Court, concluding on items for the Treasury and Tax Court, with testimony from Chief Judge John Murdock, U.S. Tax Court; and Under Secretary of the Treasury Fred C. Scribner, Jr., and other officials of the Treasury Department. Subcommittee began hearing testimony from Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield, and will continue with his testimony tomorrow.

MILITARY CONSTRUCTION

Committee on Armed Services: The Military Construction Subcommittee continued hearings on H.R. 10777, fiscal 1961 authorizations for military construction, receiving testimony from the following witnesses on title

II of the bill (Navy items): Assistant Secretary of the Navy Cecil P. Milne, Vice Adm. Ralph E. Wilson, Deputy Chief of Naval Operations (Logistics), Rear Adm. John L. Chew, Director, Military Construction and Maintenance, Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, Rear Adm. E. J. Peltier, Chief, Bureau of Yards and Docks, and W. P. Tiencken, Bureau of Yards and Docks for Real Estate, all of the Department of the Navy; and Maj. Gen. Chester R. Allen, Quartermaster General of the Marine Corps.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

COMMITTEE BUSINESS

Committee on Finance: Committee met in executive session and approved three bills, as follows: H.R. 9862, to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe-last roughing or for shoe-last finishing (with an amendment extending suspension of import duty on casein to June 30, 1963); with amendment H.R. 6482, relating to the credits against the unemployment tax in the case of merged corporations; without amendment H.R. 9861, to continue for a temporary period the existing suspension of duty on certain istle or Tampico fiber.

Committee passed over for further study H.R. 6779, relating to the unlimited deduction for charitable contributions.

FOREIGN CLAIMS

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee held and concluded hearings on the following treaty and bills, with testimony as indicated:

Agreement between U.S. and Austria regarding return of Austrian property, rights, and interests (Ex. A, 86th Cong., 2d sess.)—Senator Smathers; Ivan B. White, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs, accompanied by Richard D. Kearney, Assistant Legal Adviser for European Affairs; and Rev. John A. Scherzer, treasurer, Committee for Return of Confiscated German and Japanese Property;

S. 3072, to authorize Secretary of the Treasury to effect payment of certain claims of foreign nationals against the U.S.—John M. Raymond, Deputy Legal Adviser, State Department, accompanied by Edward G. Misey, International Claims Section, and T. Page Nelson, Office of International Finance, both of the Treasury Department;

S. 2634, to amend title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, respecting claims against Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania—John M. Raymond, accompanied by Ely Maurer and Richard B. Bilder, both of the Office of the Deputy Legal Adviser, State Department; and

S. 3008, to amend title IV of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, respecting claims against Czechoslovakia—Senators Keating and Kuchel; Representative Younger; Mrs. Stanley D. Pace, Chairman,

Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the United States; Seymour J. Rubin and Samuel Herman, both of Washington, D.C.; Milton C. Lightner, chairman of the board, Singer Manufacturing Co., Rev. Msgr. John Balkunas, president, Conference of Americans of Central & Eastern European Descent, Robert Stanton, Aris Gloves, Inc., Paul J. Edwards, and Herbert Weinmann, all of New York City.

MUTUAL SECURITY

Committee on Foreign Relations: Committee met again in executive session, on Monday, to continue marking up S. 3058, Mutual Security Act of 1960, and will meet tomorrow.

VESSELS—FRUIT

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Committee held and concluded hearings on the following two bills, with witnesses as indicated:

S. 2998, to extend the life of certain vessels from 20 to 25 years—Thomas E. Stakem, member, Federal Maritime Commission; Alex Purdon, vice president, U.S. Lines; William Dorman, vice president, American Export Lines; Ira Ewers, counsel, Moore-McCormack Lines; and Alvin Shapiro, vice president, American Merchant Marine Institute; and

S. 1857, to establish minimum shipment standards on grapes and plums in foreign commerce—Floyd Hedlund, Deputy Director, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture.

AVIATION

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: The Aviation Subcommittee met in executive session and ordered reported to the committee with amendments H.R. 4049, to authorize free or reduced rate air transportation for certain additional persons, and S. 1545, to authorize elimination of hearings in certain cases under section 408 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958.

DRUG INDUSTRY

Committee on the Judiciary: The Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee resumed hearings on administered prices in the drug industry, with testimony from Dr. William Bean, Iowa State University, and Dr. Hans Popper, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York City.

Hearings continue tomorrow.

PROBLEMS OF THE AGED

Committee on Labor and Public Welfare: Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging continued its hearings on health problems of the aged, with testimony from Senator Humphrey; Representatives Dingell and Forand; Margaret Schweinhaut, member, Maryland State Legislature, and chairman, Coordinating Commission on Aging in Maryland; Douglas Coleman,

12. CASEIN IMPORTS. The Finance Committee reported with amendments H. R. 9862, to extend the suspension of the import duty on casein until June 30, 1963 (S. Rept. 1270). p. 7439
13. FIBER IMPORTS. The Finance Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9861, to continue until Sept. 5, 1963, the existing suspension of duty on certain istle and tampico fibers (S. Rept. 1269). p. 7439
14. TRANSPORTATION RATES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 2452, to establish a joint board and to permit the filing of through routes and joint rates for carriers serving Alaska, Hawaii, and other States (S. Rept. 1271). p. 7439
15. FARM PROGRAM. Sen. Carlson inserted an article discussing the decline in farm income and stating that "Farmer cooperatives are an answer to the problems that have plagued farmers for this 'decade of progress.'" p. 7448
Sen. Mansfield discussed national and international problems and expressed concern over "the state of American agriculture," particularly farm surpluses, which he termed "a monstrous thing." pp. 7477-82
16. PACKERS AND STOCKYARDS. Sen. McGee expressed concern over "the administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act" and inserted the text of a letter he sent to the Secretary of Agriculture raising "a series of questions pertaining to some of the enforcement provisions of that Act." pp. 7449-50
17. FOREIGN AID. Sen. McGee inserted a letter from ICA defending the foreign aid program in Ethiopia, including technical agricultural assistance, against criticism in a newspaper article, "Wrong Kind of Americans in Ethiopia." pp. 7450-1
18. PREDATORY ANIMAL CONTROL. Sen. Yarborough inserted two resolutions from the Texas Sheep and Goat Raisers Assoc., opposing legislation that would limit the methods of taking injurious wild animals, and favoring increased Federal funds to assist in the control of predatory wild animals. p. 7455
19. WATER RESOURCES. Sen. Church inserted an address by Sen. Moss discussing the relative water and power resource development in Russia and the U. S. pp. 7472-4
20. NOMINATION. Confirmed the nomination of Robert A. Forsythe to be an Assistant Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. p. 7434
21. USER CHARGES. Received from this Department a proposed bill to authorize user charges for certain inspection services performed by the Department; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee. p. 7435
22. SCIENCE; RESEARCH. Received from the Secretary of Commerce a report on the role of that Department in science and technology. p. 7436
23. PERSONNEL. Received from the Civil Service Commission a proposed bill "to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act"; to Post Office and Civil Service Committee. p. 7436
24. WILDERNESS AREAS. Received an Alaska Legislature resolution opposing S. 1123, the wilderness preservation bill. p. 7438
25. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 18. p. 7495

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

26. FORESTS. Sen. Cooper inserted an essay "How Forest Conservation Benefits My Community." p. A3279
27. FARM PROGRAM. Rep. Baldwin inserted the results of a questionnaire poll in which 85% of those polled favored lowering wheat price supports, 77% favored a "national wilderness preservation bill," and 80% favored modifying the Sugar Act to reduce the Cuban quota. pp. A3279-80
Rep. Jennings inserted a speech by Mr. J. B. Vance, president, Virginia Farmers Union, which criticizes this Department and urges enactment of the "Poage farm income bill." pp. A3308-10
28. ETHICS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Barr regarding his proposed solution to what he calls "conflict of interests" in the legislative branch of government and insertion of an article "The Ethics of Influence." p. A3280
29. IMPORTS. Rep. Whitten inserted an article criticizing the administration's policy on imports of textiles. pp. A3292-3
30. COOPERATIVES. Sen. Wiley inserted a number of resolutions adopted by the Central Cooperatives, Inc. of Superior, Wisc. regarding such problems as taxation, a youth program, health of the aging, ^{and} consolidation of certain co-operatives. pp. A3296-7
31. PERSONNEL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Holifield stating that "I am convinced our Federal employees represent the most efficient, the most loyal, and dedicated group of employees in the world." p. A3310
32. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Extension of remarks of Rep. Saylor urging support for the administration's area redevelopment proposal and insertion of an article "One Way to Get Area Development Program Started." p. A3311

BILLS INTRODUCED

33. SUGAR. S. 3361, by Sen. Ellender (for himself and others), H. R. 11760, by Rep. Boggs, and H. R. 11774, by Rep. Willis, to amend and extend the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1948; to Senate Finance Committee and House Agriculture Committee. Remarks of Sen. Ellender. pp. 7440-1
34. ITEM VETO. H. J. Res. 691, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States empowering the Congress to authorize the President to approve and disapprove separate items in bills with certain exceptions; H. J. Res. 692, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to disapproval and reduction of items in general appropriation bills; H. J. Res. 693, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States empowering the Congress to authorize the President to approve and disapprove separate items in any bill, by Rep. Schwengel; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of author. pp. 7506-7
35. PERSONNEL. S. 3368, by Sen. Bennett, to permit a civil action to be brought against an officer of the United States in his official capacity, a person acting under him, or an agency of the United States, in any judicial district of the United States where a plaintiff in the action resides; to Judiciary Committee. Remarks of author. p. 7442

SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES ON CERTAIN SHOE
LATHES AND CASEIN

APRIL 14, 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. BENNETT, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the
following

R E P O R T

[To accompany H.R. 9862]

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 9862) to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe-last roughing or for shoe-last finishing, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommended that the bill as amended do pass.

PURPOSE

H.R. 9862, as passed by the House of Representatives, proposes to continue for 2 years until August 7, 1962, the existing suspension of duties on copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts from models of shoe lasts and capable of producing more than one size shoe from a single size model of a shoe last. The Committee on Finance amended this bill to extend for an additional 3 years, until June 30, 1963, the existing suspension of import duty on casein.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Public Law 1012 of the 84th Congress, approved August 6, 1956, transferred from the dutiable to the free list of the Tariff Act for a period of 2 years, by amendment of paragraph 1643 of the Tariff Act of 1930, "copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts from models of shoe lasts and, in addition, capable of producing more than one size shoe last from a single size model of a shoe last." Public Law 85-416, approved May 16, 1958, continued the suspension of duty for a further period of 2 years, until August 7, 1960. H.R. 9862

would continue the suspension for a further 2-year period, until August 7, 1962.

The suspension of duty was made in order to make available to domestic shoe-last manufacturers highly specialized and expensive copying lathes which can only be obtained from foreign sources. The U.S. Tariff Commission has advised that it is estimated that about 40 machines have been imported since the duty was originally suspended in 1956. The Commission has also indicated that imports are on the decline because of a falling off of demand and that future imports will probably be mainly replacements.

The suspension of import duty on certain shoe lathes as proposed in H.R. 9862 was recommended by the Department of Commerce; the reports from the Bureau of the Budget and the Department of State expressed no objection and the report of the Department of Treasury anticipated no unusual administrative difficulties under the proposed legislation. No objection to this section of the bill has been received by the Committee on Finance.

AMENDMENT

The amendment would continue the temporary suspension of the duties on imported casein until the close of June 30, 1963.

HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

Congress, in 1957, adopted a provision for the free importation of casein from September 3, 1957, to the close of March 31, 1960. This free status has existed for about 2½ years. The Ways and Means Committee, on August 10, 1959, unanimously reported H.R. 7456, a bill to continue the suspension of duties on casein for 3 additional years.

The bill was passed by the House of Representatives without objection on August 18, 1959. It was then sent to the Senate and referred to the Finance Committee where it was pending from August 19, 1959, until January 13, 1960, a period of about 4½ months. No industry opposition was made known and no unfavorable reports were made by interested Government departments or agencies.

On January 13, 1960, the Finance Committee reported the bill without objection and it was placed on the Senate Calendar. Opposition to the bill was then made known and requests for hearings were received by the committee. With the consent of the Senate, after a floor amendment had continued the suspension for a temporary period to prevent it from lapsing, the Finance Committee agreed to give all interested parties an opportunity to discuss the matter before the committee.

The committee gave serious consideration to the testimony offered in the hearings, including one proposal that the suspension should not apply to casein suitable for human food. There was evidence that some casein fit for human use might be imported and that some inedible casein may be imported and then converted in such a way as to make it fit for human consumption.

The production of casein in the United States is small primarily because domestic milk can be converted to other uses more economically. Nevertheless, as we pointed out in the hearings, some

interference with domestic agricultural programs or with the domestic sale of milk or edible soybean products may develop if the conversion of imported casein to competing edible products should begin on a large scale.

The cost of reworking the average inedible casein to make it edible is estimated at 11 to 12 cents per pound which exceeds greatly the 2½ cents per pound duty which would apply if the suspension was not continued. It would appear, then, that the suspension would not in any way serve to attract larger amounts for conversion into edible items.

Evidence was introduced indicating extreme difficulty in the enforcement of any bar against the conversion of inedible casein to edible products after importation and the probability that any such bar would only result in increased importation of casein made edible before exportation whether or not the duty was assessed. The committee, therefore, placed no restriction in the bill.

The members of the committee, however, will maintain a continuing interest in this matter, and anticipate that the Department of Agriculture and other interested agencies will watch developments and ascertain to the extent feasible the amounts of imported casein being used for, or converted to, edible uses in competition with domestic agricultural products. Should such large-scale uses develop, the committee will want to be made aware of them.

The original bill providing for the suspension of duties on casein (H.R. 7456) was earlier reported by the Finance Committee without amendments, but a Senate amendment, later concurred in by the House, extended the suspension for a period of 90 days to prevent it from lapsing on March 31. This bill, having passed and been signed into law, was not before the committee, and the bill, H.R. 9862, for the temporary suspension of duties on certain shoe lathes, was amended to provide that the free importation of casein may be continued until the close of June 30, 1963.

The Departments of Commerce and Agriculture submitted the following reports on the proposal to continue the suspension of duties on casein.

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,
Washington, D.C., March 31, 1960.

HON. HARRY F. BYRD,
Chairman, Committee on Finance,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This letter is in reply to your request for the views of this Department with respect to H.R. 7456, an act to extend for 3 years the suspension of duty on imports of casein.

This Department has no objection to enactment of H.R. 7456 for various economic reasons, principal among which are those discussed below.

In the last two decades domestic casein production has declined (from 67.5 million pounds in 1937 to 2.5 million pounds in 1956) and has been replaced by casein imports (which reached 94.5 million pounds in 1959). Perhaps the primary reason for this reversal in the sources of casein consumption in the United States is the diversion of skim milk, the raw material from which casein is made, to other and more lucrative products; for example, nonfat dry milk solids.

Import duty on casein is not felt to be a major factor in that reversal. Under the Tariff Act of 1930, casein was included in paragraph 1819 and a duty of $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound was fixed. Under the trade agreement negotiated with Argentina, the duty was reduced to $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound, effective November 1941. Public Law 85-257, approved September 2, 1957, suspended the $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound duty for 3 years. Argentine casein currently is quoted from $19\frac{3}{4}$ to $20\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound while domestic manufacture based on skim milk would need to sell at more than double that price. Any influence of the duty on the ratio of domestic production to consumption would be very minor.

Economic effect of continued extension of the suspension of duty is therefore confined to the casein consumers in the United States, and the consumers of end products in the manufacture of which it is used. Casein is widely used in the manufacture of coated papers, gypsum wallboard, and other products. Failure to extend the suspension of duty would increase the cost of casein (and proportionately of its end products) by more than 13 percent. Reimposition of the duty would not appear to yield a commensurate benefit to the domestic economy of the United States.

We have been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that it would interpose no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

PHILIP A. RAY,
Under Secretary of Commerce.

HON. HARRY F. BYRD,
Chairman, Committee on Finance,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: Thank you for your letter of March 24, 1960, regarding the views of this Department concerning H.R. 7456. In the determination of the probable effects of this legislation, particularly with respect to the soybean producers of the United States, a number of factors had to be considered.

The United States has been heavily dependent on imports of milk casein subsequent to the inauguration of price supports of nonfat dry milk solids in 1952, which encouraged a shift in the use of skim milk from use in the manufacture of casein to nonfat dry milk solids. Imports amounted to 43 million pounds in 1951, increased to 60 million pounds in 1954 and to 71 million pounds in 1956. After the suspension of the $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per pound duty on September 3, 1957, imports continued their upward trend, amounting to 75 million pounds in 1957 and 94 million pounds in 1959.

Information made available to this Department indicates that there are four companies presently producing isolated soybean proteins, and of these, two have plans for expansion and a fifth company is planning to build a plant. Actual annual production of isolated soybean proteins is not known, but it is currently estimated to be 50 million pounds of industrial grade, plus about 5 million pounds of food grade. The use of good grade isolated soybean proteins have not yet developed a definite pattern, but it is being tested in perhaps as many as 80 products.

The average annual price of imported industrial grade milk casein changed little during this period, even after the suspension of the import duty. From 1954 to 1956 the price varied between 17 cents per pound (dockside, New York) to 20.2 cents. For 1957 and 1958 prices averaged 19.6 and 19.5 cents per pound, respectively. Preliminary data indicate that for 1959 the price averaged 19 cents per pound. The price for domestically produced industrial grade isolated soybean proteins has also been relatively stable, usually averaging 2 to 3 cents per pound more than for milk casein. The close conformance of the price of isolated soybean proteins and milk casein is probably largely explained by the competitive nature of their uses, both being largely used in various sizings, in addition to a number of less important uses. Current price quotations for food grade isolated proteins are from 32 to 50 cents per pound, depending on grade and quantity purchased. Domestically produced food grade milk casein is generally priced between 55 and 65 cents per pound. Use of the small quantity of domestically produced food grade milk casein is largely limited to specialty uses.

In the production of isolated soybean protein about 50 percent of the protein content of soybean meal is recovered, the oil being extracted first. In 1959, to produce an amount of isolated soybean proteins equivalent to the 94 million pounds of milk casein imported would have required 210,000 tons of soybean meal, or the meal equivalent of 9 million bushels of soybeans. Even though half of the protein content of soybean meal is not extracted in the manufacture of isolated soybean proteins, a large part of the remaining protein is available for use as feed.

From the above it appears that the reimposition of the 2¾ cents per pound duty on milk casein would have little effect on the price of imported casein, as is indicated by the stability in its price even after the suspension of the duty in 1957. What evidently happened in the past, and is likely to again happen, is that the exporting countries will adjust their export prices in order to remain competitive, alternative uses for skim milk, from which milk casein is produced, being limited in the major exporting countries. The 210,000 tons of soybean meal, which would have been required to produce an amount of isolated soybean proteins equal to imports of milk casein, would have been equal to only 1.6 percent of the meal equivalent of the 1958-59 production (less seed use) of soybeans. It is also unlikely that, even if the price of imported milk casein increased by the full amount of the duty, all of the imported milk casein would be displaced by isolated soybean proteins, the two not being perfect substitutes.

Since it is highly doubtful that the reimposition of the duty would materially aid our soybean industry, and in view of the U.S. interest in getting other countries to lower their duties on our exports, it is felt that the reimposition of the duty would not be in our best interest.

In arriving at its position on pending legislation, the Department certainly wishes to consider the interests of all parties who may be affected by such action. We certainly appreciate the opportunity to present the views of this Department on this piece of legislation.

Sincerely,

TRUE D. MORSE, *Acting Secretary.*

The Department of the Treasury stated:

Since the commercial aspects of the proposed legislation would be of concern primarily to the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce, the Treasury Department has no substantive comments on them.

The Tariff Commission, after filing an original report on the bill subsequently answered a request for additional information with the following letter:

U.S. TARIFF COMMISSION,
Washington, D.C., February 8, 1960.

In re H.R. 7456.

Hon. HARRY F. BYRD,
Chairman, Committee on Finance,
U.S. Senate.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: I have your letter of February 1 asking for information relative to competition between imported casein and domestically produced isolated soybean protein in nonedible uses.

Although casein and isolated soybean protein for nonedible use differ in nature and structure, they are so similar in appearance and working qualities that they can be used interchangeably in certain uses. It is reported that isolated soybean protein has displaced casein almost completely in the production of glues used in the manufacture of plywood, that it has displaced casein to a large extent in coating wallpaper and to a lesser extent in coating other papers, and that it has largely displaced casein in the manufacture of waterproof paints. It is also known, however, that synthetic resins and synthetic latex have, to a certain extent, displaced both casein and isolated soybean protein both in the above uses and in other uses.

Being interchangeable in use, it is probable that displacement of casein by isolated soybean protein was determined in large part by the fact, as shown in the attached table, that soya protein frequently was quoted at lower prices than casein. Contributing to this price differential, and offsetting a 2¼-cent decline in the quoted price of imported casein immediately following the effective date of transferring casein from the dutiable list to the free list, a new process for manufacturing isolated soybean protein was perfected in 1958 which enabled the material to be quoted at 4 cents per pound lower than material made by the old process. It is understood that both the old and the new processes are currently employed and, occasionally, that protein made by the old process is quoted at the same price as that made by the new process.

Official statistics on domestic production of isolated soybean protein are not available; but it is reported in the trade literature that production approximated 20 million pounds as early as 1951 when imports of casein amounted to 43.6 million pounds, and it is estimated by an official of the Soybean Processors Association that between 42 and 48 million pounds were produced in 1959 when 94 million pounds of casein were imported. Despite the increase in imports of casein subsequent to its having been placed on the free list, the ratio of production of isolated soybean protein to imports of casein appears to have increased (from 46 percent in 1951 to 48 percent in 1959), rather than to have decreased. Moreover, it is estimated that the domestic production of sodium, potassium, and calcium caseinates, and of

casein hydrolysates—in large measure from imported casein because imports account for 98 percent of apparent domestic consumption—may remove at least 10 million pounds of casein from competition with isolated soybean protein in 1960.

If we can be of further service, kindly advise us.

Sincerely yours,

JOSEPH E. TALBOT, *Chairman.*

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with subsection 4 of rule XXIX of the Standing Rules of the Senate, changes in existing law made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets; new matter is printed in italic; existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

ACT OF AUGUST 6, 1956

(70 Stat. 1076; Public Law 1012, 84th Cong.)

AN ACT To suspend for two years the import duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, and to permit substitution for drawback purposes in the case of printing papers

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That paragraph 1643 of the Tariff Act of 1930 is amended by inserting immediately after “shoe machinery,” the following: “copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts from models of shoe lasts and, in addition, capable of producing more than one size shoe last from a single size model of a shoe last,”.

SEC. 2. The amendment made by the first section of this Act shall apply only in the case of articles entered for consumption, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after August 6, 1956, and before August 7 [1960] 1962.

Section 313(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, is amended by inserting after “linseed oil,” wherever it appears the following: “or printing papers, coated or uncoated,”.

ACT OF SEPTEMBER 2, 1957

AN ACT To amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the import duty imposed under paragraph 19 of title I of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, shall be suspended with respect to imports entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the period beginning with the day following the date of enactment of this Act and ending with the close of [July 1, 1960] June 30, 1963.

Calendar No. 1305

86TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9862

[Report No. 1270]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 4 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 15), 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

APRIL 14, 1960

Reported by Mr. BENNETT, with amendments

[Insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To continue for two years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the first sentence of section 2 of Public Law 1012,
4 Eighty-fourth Congress (70 Stat. 1076), approved August
5 6, 1956 (relating to suspension of duties on certain lathes
6 used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing), as
7 amended, is amended by striking out "August 7, 1960" and
8 inserting in lieu thereof "August 7, 1962".

9 *SEC. 2. The Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff*
10 *Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of*

1 *casein*", approved September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 579; 19
2 U.S.C. 1001, par. 19 note), as amended by Public Law
3 86-405, approved April 4, 1960, is amended by striking out
4 "July 1, 1960" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30,
5 1963".

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to continue for two years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, and to extend the suspension of duty on imports of casein."

Passed the House of Representatives March 2, 1960.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,

Clerk.

80TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 9862

[Report No. 1270]

AN ACT

To continue for two years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing.

MARCH 4 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 15), 1960

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

APRIL 14, 1960

Reported with amendments

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of May 5, 1960
86th-2d, No. 82

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HIGHLIGHTS: House committee granted permission until midnight Friday, May 6, to file report on USDA appropriation bill. Both Houses agreed to conference report on Interior and related agencies appropriation bill, including Forest Service. House passed Defense Department appropriation bill for 1961.

HOUSE

- 1. MUTUAL SECURITY.** Disagreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 11510, the mutual security authorization bill; conferees were appointed (p. 8903). Senate conferees have been appointed.
- 2. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1960.** Passed by a vote of 377 to 3, with amendment, this bill, H. R. 11998. pp. 8913-56
Following passage of the bill Rep. Kastenmeier commented on the bill and urged support for establishing a National Peace Agency. pp. 8957-8
- 3. AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961.** Agreed to allow the Appropriations Committee until midnight, Fri., May 6, to file a report on this bill. p. 8957
- 4. EXHIBITIONS.** Rep. Kasem urged support for his resolution to have the Secretary of State "enter into negotiations to bring the U. S. into the membership of the Bureau International des Expositions." pp. 8959-62
- 5. INTEREST RATES.** Rep. Burdick criticized the administration's stand on removing the interest restriction on long-term Government securities. pp. 8976-7

6. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Rep. McCormack stated that the legislative program for next week would include the following: On Tues., May 10, the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for 1961 would be considered, and following that the house would consider H. R. 10495, the highway construction authorization bill for fiscal 1962, and 1963. p. 8904

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7. INTERIOR AND RELATED AGENCIES APPROPRIATIONS, 1961. Both Houses agreed to the conference report on this bill H. R. 10401. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 8864-71, 8910-13
8. FARM CREDIT. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S. 2977, to amend the Farm Credit Act of 1933 to provide for increased representation by regional banks for cooperatives on the Board of Directors of the Central Bank for Cooperatives (S. Rept. 1335). p. 8816
9. LANDS. The Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported without amendment H. R. 9818, to provide for the conveyance of certain real property of the United States to the State of Florida (S. Rept. 1336); and S. 3070, to provide for the removal of the restriction on use with respect to certain lands in Morton County, N. Dak., conveyed to the State of North Dakota on July 20, 1955 (S. Rept. 1337). p. 8816
10. EXPORT CONTROL. Passed without amendment H. R. 10550, to extend the Export Control Act of 1949 for 2 additional years. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 8851
11. WHEAT. Passed over, as not appropriate calendar business, S. 2759, to strengthen the wheat marketing quota and price support program. p. 8853
12. CHICORY. Passed as reported H. R. 9398, to extend for 3 years the suspension of duty on imports of crude chicory and the reduction in duty on ground chicory. p. 8854
13. RETIREMENT. Passed as reported S. 2575, to provide a health benefits program for certain retired employees of the Government (pp. 8872-5). This bill had been passed over on calendar call earlier in the day (p. 8851).
Passed over and subsequently passed as reported H. R. 8241, to amend certain provisions of the Civil Service Retirement Act relating to the reemployment of former Members of Congress. pp. 8851, 8876-84
Passed over and subsequently passed as reported S. 2857, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide for refunds of contributions in the case of annuitants whose length of service exceeds the amount necessary to provide the maximum annuity allowable under such Act. p. 8852, 8884-90, 8891-2
14. CASEIN. Passed with amendments H. R. 9862, relating to duties on certain shoe lathes and containing an amendment to extend the suspension of the import duty on casein until June 30, 1963. pp. 8892-9
15. AREA REDEVELOPMENT. Sen. Johnson and others discussed S. 722, the area redevelopment bill, and Sen. Johnson moved to agree to the House amendment. It was agreed that on Fri., May 6, there will be 2 hours debate, equally divided, on the motion to agree to the House amendment. pp. 8811-2, 8875-6, 8889-900

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BRUNSDALE], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPEL], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG], are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is absent on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Moss in the chair). A quorum is not present.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to request the attendance of absent Senators.

The motion was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Sergeant at Arms will execute the order of the Senate.

After a little delay, Mr. AIKEN, Mr. ALLOTT, Mr. BEALL, Mr. BYRD of West Virginia, Mr. CARLSON, Mr. CARROLL, Mr. CASE of New Jersey, Mr. CASE of South Dakota, Mr. COTTON, Mr. DWORSHAK, Mr. ELLENDER, Mr. ERVIN, Mr. HART, Mr. JAVITS, Mr. KUCHEL, Mr. LONG of Louisiana, Mr. MARTIN, Mr. MORTON, Mr. PASTORE, Mr. SCOTT, Mrs. SMITH, Mr. STENNIS, and Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey entered the Chamber and answered to their names when called.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum is present.

AMENDMENT OF CIVIL SERVICE RETIREMENT ACT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS]. The yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, I shall not delay the Senate on this amendment if Senators wish to vote on it this evening, although I believe it would be an act of wisdom if we carried the matter over until tomorrow. I believe I can sum up what is contained in the bill by quoting from the letter of the Civil Service Commission as printed in the committee report:

Thus, this bill would create inequities, make unwarranted gifts, and to some degree injure the stability of the retirement fund.

There is another comment in the same letter which I should like to quote:

This proposal would refund deductions taken at the highest rates while still awarding current liberal benefits and coverage. This is obviously inequitable and discriminatory.

Throughout the report the Commission makes the point that we would be establishing a bad precedent if we passed the bill, which if carried over to include the 2½ million Federal employees would be very expensive. Certainly we are not going to establish an overgenerous formula which would be applicable only to Members of Congress.

I said in the beginning that when the bill was first introduced and referred to the Civil Service Committee there was merit in the objective which the bill sought to accomplish, because under existing law a Member of Congress can work for a number of years before he reaches the maximum of retirement credit. However, once he reaches that point, by a mathematical quirk under existing law, if that person works 1 additional year, during which time he continues to pay into the fund his same contribution, when he retires at the end of that year instead of getting the maximum he would get a reduced annuity.

It is unfair to let any Member of Congress or any Government employee work a number of years and establish his maximum retirement credit and then require him to continue to pay into the fund but get less for each year that he works thereafter.

That inequity certainly should be corrected, and the amendment I am offering in the nature of a substitute would correct it.

However, this amendment would prohibit the generous cash refunds provided in the committee bill.

Why should we vote Members of Congress what the Civil Service Commission has referred to as "unwarranted gifts"?

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I believe there is merit in the contention of the Senator from Delaware, but I do not believe this is the place to correct the inequity he speaks of. I hope the House will correct it. We have discussed the matter in committee. If the amendment of the Senator from Delaware is not approved, I sincerely hope that the defect will be corrected. I think it can be corrected to the satisfaction of members of the Civil Service Commission and the members of the retirement fund. I thought I should give the Senator the benefit of my view.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I thank the Senator. I have already indicated that when the committee approved the bill they were working toward the objective of curing an inequity. They go far beyond that point though, and the place to make the correction is right here when we vote.

The amendment which I am proposing will correct the inequity in the existing law. It would not carry over the provisions of the bill which would give cash bonuses and refunds to some Members of Congress plus full retirement credits.

The Civil Service Commission in its letter pointed out the hypothetical case where an employee can draw back a substantial part of his payments and still retain his full retirement credit. Surely that was not intended by the committee. If not, then let us correct it.

I quote again from the letter from the Civil Service Commission to the chairman of the committee wherein he points out:

Thus, this bill would create inequities, make unwarranted gifts, and to some degree injure the stability of the retirement fund.

I cannot conceive that any Member of Congress would want to make unwarranted gifts to Members of Congress or to injure the stability of the retirement fund.

This bill cannot be justified in its present form.

Mr. ALLOTT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.

Mr. ALLOTT. The Senator has proposed an amendment which is stated in a letter to which he has referred. Is that correct?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Yes.

Mr. ALLOTT. Which I have just read. Am I correct in assuming that the amendment which the Senator is offering is offered for the entire subparagraph (h) beginning at line 6?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The amendment is offered as a complete substitute. I have said that if we should carry over consideration of this bill until tomorrow, then the amendment could be properly studied and understood by all Senators. That would be the fair and sensible action to take. It is not fair to ask the Senate to legislate on an important bill like this without giving all Senators a chance to examine it carefully.

Mr. ALLOTT. But the Senator is offering the amendment as a complete substitute for subparagraph (h), which goes over to line 9 on the next page of the bill. Is that correct?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Yes. It is offered as a substitute. It is an amendment in the nature of a substitute.

It would amend section 9(f) of the present act after the word "unpaid," to read: "except that no such reduction shall be made with respect to any period of service or any portion of a period of service which the employee or Member elects to eliminate for annuity computation purposes."

Under the bill as reported by the committee the Member of Congress would get a substantial cash refund over and above the maximum retirement benefits. Why? I do not believe that is the intention of the committee.

Again I ask to have this matter go over until tomorrow. As far as I am concerned, I am willing to vote on the amendment which has been offered in the nature of a substitute, but I think many Senators would like to study it further. This amendment would eliminate the possibility of giving a cash refund to a Member of Congress. That is the major difference.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, the committee, after very careful hearings, brought out the bill. It considered it a good bill. We still think it is a good and just bill. The chairman of the committee is present in the Chamber. I hope the Senate will support the bill.

The amendment of the Senator from Delaware was proposed for the first time this afternoon on the floor. I do not understand one word of it. I have asked the members of the staff if they understood it. They do not understand it. I have no doubt that my friend, the Senator from Delaware, understands it. I do not believe this is the way to legislate.

I believe I speak for the committee when I say that we hope the amendment will be rejected.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. The amendment was before your committee. It is my understanding it was discussed by several members of the committee. Whether they understood it or not I cannot say.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Delaware.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Pennsylvania a question. Since the bill is a Senate bill, if it is passed by the Senate, it will go to the House.

Mr. CLARK. The Senator is correct.

Mr. SALTONSTALL. If a correction needs to be made in a difficult, technical matter of this nature, it can be made by the committee in the House, can it not?

Mr. CLARK. The Senator is correct.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, as I understand, the vote is on the amendment in the nature of a substitute.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Delaware. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senators from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON and Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senators from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD and Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. MCGEE], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIER], the Senators from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL and Mr. TALMADGE] and the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS] are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] are necessarily absent.

I also announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS] is absent because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON] is absent because of a death in his family.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. CHAVEZ], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from West Vir-

ginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON] would each vote "nay."

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BRUNSDALE], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPPPEL], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are necessarily absent.

If present and voting the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] would each vote "yea."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is absent on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 19, nays 38, as follows:

[Roll No. 192]

YEAS—19

Aiken	Cotton	Morton
Allott	Dworshak	Proxmire
Beall	Goldwater	Saltonstall
Bennett	Hickenlooper	Williams, Del.
Case, N.J.	Javits	Young, Ohio
Case, S. Dak.	Lausche	
Cooper	Martin	

NAYS—38

Bartlett	Frear	Lusk
Bible	Gore	McCarthy
Byrd, W. Va.	Green	Monroney
Cannon	Grueening	Moss
Carlson	Hart	Muskie
Carroll	Hartke	Pastore
Church	Holland	Scott
Clark	Jackson	Smith
Dodd	Johnson, Tex.	Stennis
Douglas	Johnston, S.C.	Thurmond
Ellender	Kuchel	Williams, N.J.
Engle	Long, Hawaii	Yarborough
Ervin	Long, La.	

NOT VOTING—43

Anderson	Hill	Murray
Bridges	Hruska	O'Mahoney
Brunsdale	Humphrey	Proxmire
Bush	Jordan	Randolph
Butler	Keating	Robertson
Byrd, Va.	Kefauver	Russell
Capehart	Kennedy	Schoeppel
Chavez	Kerr	Smathers
Curtis	McClellan	Sparkman
Dirksen	McGee	Symington
Eastland	McNamara	Talmadge
Fong	Magnuson	Wiley
Fulbright	Mansfield	Young, N. Dak.
Hayden	Morse	
Hennings	Mundt	

So the amendment offered by Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware was rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the amendment was rejected.

Mr. KUCHEL. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third

time. The bill was read the third time.

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays on the passage of the bill.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

So the bill (S. 2857) was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. KUCHEL. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

SUSPENSION OF DUTIES ON CERTAIN LATHES FOR SHOE LAST ROUGHING OR FINISHING

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 1305, H.R. 9862.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H.R. 9862) to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or shoe last finishing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Texas.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Finance with an amendment on page 1, after line 8, to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 2. The Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein", approved September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 579; 19 U.S.C. 1001, par. 19 note), as amended by Public Law 86-405, approved April 4, 1960, is amended by striking out "July 1, 1960" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1963".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

Mr. BENNETT obtained the floor.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield to me?

Mr. BENNETT. I am very happy to yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I understand that the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE] has an amendment to submit. Does he intend to submit it?

Mr. HARTKE. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I wonder whether we may have an indication of how much time will be required for consideration of the bill.

Mr. BENNETT. I think 10 minutes will be sufficient for my purpose.

Mr. HARTKE. I believe I shall need half an hour.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Does the Senator from Indiana wish to have the yeas and nays ordered on the question of agreeing to his amendment to the committee amendment or on the question of the final passage of the bill?

Mr. HARTKE. I should like to have the yeas and nays ordered on the question of agreeing to my amendment to the committee amendment.

If the Senator from Utah will yield, I shall send to the desk my first amendment to the committee amendment, to have it read; and then I shall ask for the yeas and nays on the question of agreeing to my amendment to the committee amendment.

Mr. BENNETT. I have no objection to that course, provided I do not thereby lose the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I wonder whether we can obtain agreement that there be not to exceed 20 minutes to each side on the amendment to the committee amendment. I so request, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Now, Mr. President, let us handle the request for the yeas and nays.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, on the question of agreeing to my amendment to the committee amendment, I request the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment submitted by the Senator from Indiana to the committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment, on page 1, in line 9, after "Sec. 2.", it is proposed to insert "(a)"; and on page 2, after line 5, it is proposed to insert the following:

(b) Effective with respect to imports entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after the expiration of thirty days following the date of enactment of this Act such Act is further amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a semicolon and the following: "except that such suspension of duty shall not apply with respect to casein imported for use for human food or for conversion to such use, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Indiana to the committee amendment.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, it is my purpose, under an assignment from the chairman of the Finance Committee, to explain House bill 9862.

This bill will continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing.

There was no objection to the proposal contained in the bill, and I am sure that none will appear on the floor.

But in the Finance Committee there was added to the bill an amendment to continue until 1963 the suspension of the duties on casein. So the real problem now before us is the question of the proposed continuation of the suspension of the duties on casein.

In 1957, Congress adopted a provision for the free importation of casein. That law expired on March 31, 1960. This freak status has existed for 2½ years.

In order to handle the situation, there was a short interim extension of the

suspension of the duty; and now we propose that this suspension period be extended to the close of June 30, 1963.

The bill was passed last August by the House of Representatives; and until January 13, when the bill was reported by the Senate Finance Committee, and went to the Calendar, there was no objection to the proposal.

Then some persons interested in soya protein made objection; and the chairman of the Finance Committee agreed to hold hearings. Those hearings were held. After the hearings were held, the Finance Committee decided that the objections were not sufficiently serious to warrant abandonment of the proposal for continuation of the suspension of the tariff on casein.

First, let me remove any thought that the proposed continuation of the suspension of the tariff on casein will have any effect on our domestic milk industry. Actually, the producers of milk in the United States find that they receive much more profit from the sale of whole milk, condensed milk, and so forth. So they are not producing casein in any substantial quantities.

However, casein is a very important product in connection with the manufacture of many industrial products, including paper, and wallboard and wallboard adhesives. If the suspension of the duty is ended, and if the duty is reimposed, we shall simply increase the cost of these products.

There is a certain amount of competition between soya protein and casein.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield.

Mr. BENNETT. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. So far as any increase in the cost of the products is concerned, let me say that, as I understand the situation, the cost of imported casein is approximately 22, 24, or 25 cents a pound. Is that correct?

Mr. BENNETT. That is correct.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. The duty which has been suspended amounts to only 2½ cents. So if the suspension of the duty expires, there will be added to the price of the casein 2½ or 2¾ cents a pound, or some such amount. It is inconceivable to me that such an addition will increase to any appreciable degree the price of wallboard or any similar product, unless use is made of the mathematical formula which has been used in order to justify other increases.

Mr. BENNETT. Last year, the average price of wallboard was 19 cents a pound. The duty is 2¾ cents a pound.

I was about to say that soya protein is not the only potential substitute for casein. There are others. So, if the price of casein is forced upward by that process, that will not automatically widen the market for soya protein. It will simply encourage those who use products of this type to examine more carefully the other potentials.

The principal issue in this case is whether any domestic industry will be injured by the suspension for 3 more years of the duty of casein.

The requests to hold hearings have been met with; and at the hearings the producers of soya protein showed that if

they could sell more soya protein, they would use more soybeans, and they could use more money for research, and they could keep U.S. funds at home. All that is desirable; but they failed to show that by having the tariff on casein reimposed, they could sell more soya protein. They also failed to show any injury during the past 3 years, while the tariff has been suspended, because, actually, during that period of time the increase in the industrial use of soya protein occurred at a slightly greater rate than did the increase in the industrial use of casein.

Soya protein now claims approximately one-third of this market, in which both of these products compete.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I am happy to yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The casein question was before the Senate several months ago; was it not?

Mr. BENNETT. That is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. At that time, did the Finance Committee recommend that the present exemption or suspension of the tariff on casein be continued?

Mr. BENNETT. At that time, it did. It took the problem under consideration again, and held hearings, and then repeated its former recommendation.

Mr. LAUSCHE. So the Finance Committee now recommends that the exemption or suspension of the duty on casein or the exemption of casein from application of the tariff or duty be continued; is that correct?

Mr. BENNETT. That is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield to me?

Mr. BENNETT. I am happy to yield.

Mr. HOLLAND. Do I correctly understand that then the Finance Committee attached the casein bill to House bill 9862, which deals with the existing suspension of duties on lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing?

Mr. BENNETT. That is correct; the proposal to continue the suspension of the duty on casein beyond the period of temporary suspension, this year, was attached as an amendment to House bill 9862, Calendar No. 1305, entitled "An act to continue for two years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing."

Mr. HOLLAND. Then the pending bill, order No. 1305, H.R. 9862, contains within one bill both provisions for extension of existing suspension of duties?

Mr. BENNETT. That is correct.

Mr. HOLLAND. I thank the Senator.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, the basic issue here, as I see it, is whether soy protein and casein are in fact completely interchangeable. If that were true, then I think it could be maintained that, by taking the duty off of casein, we might make it more difficult to sell more soy protein.

There were statements made in the hearings by an employee of the Department of Agriculture that, in general, he thought they were interchangeable; but when we got the witnesses from the industry before us, they made it perfectly clear to the Senator from Utah and

to the majority of the committee that they were not, in fact, interchangeable.

In fact, there was introduced by a witness a publication by one of the manufacturers producing soy protein. That publication contained suggested formulas for water paint, and in those formulas were these words: Two suggested formulations for powdered paints listed on this page are used extensively. Formula 20114 produces a better brushing paint with a superior flow, and the difference is that formula 20114 contains casein and the other formula does not. Formula 20113 is 100 percent soy protein. The other contains 47.5 pounds of soy protein and 31.5 pounds of casein. There is the statement that the casein is introduced to make a better brushing paint with a superior flow.

I am not going to take the time of the Senate to read into the RECORD all of the examples given by the men who have to work with these products. A national manufacturer of joint cement that is used to cover up the joints when wallboards are applied says he has to have different formulas for various parts of the country, depending upon humidity and other conditions, and these formulas run from a situation in which some contain no soy protein to some that may contain as high as 60 percent.

That is the basic issue in the bill before us. As I have said, the majority of the committee were completely convinced that it was impossible to interchange these products.

One witness said there are three manufacturers of soy protein; that he can use the products of two in his formulations, but the third one has never been able to come up with the type of soy protein that he can use at all.

Therefore, since soy protein has now captured approximately one-third of the industrial market, since its use is growing faster than the use of casein, and since the industry has made it perfectly obvious—at least to me—that as fast as the producers of soy protein overcome the technical weaknesses of their product, the use of it will continue to increase it, I hope the Senate will adopt the committee's recommendation and pass the bill.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BENNETT. Yes, I am glad to yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Is the Senator from Utah able to tell why, when a 3-year extension of the exemption of the tariff came before the Senate, it was finally passed to operate only for 90 days?

Mr. BENNETT. That was done in order to give the producers of soy protein an opportunity to have a hearing before the Finance Committee. They had never brought the question up during the previous 2½-year suspension. They did not bring the question up while the bill was on the calendar of the Senate. Then suddenly somebody woke up and realized there was a problem in which they had an interest, and on which they had not been heard. So the Senate used this means of protecting the situation for a short time, and at the same time giving the producers of soy

protein an opportunity to be heard, before we considered the bill for a normally longer period of extension.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Then, the fact is that at the original hearing, at which the soybean interests were not heard, a 3-year extension of the exemption of a tariff on casein was recommended. Is that correct?

Mr. BENNETT. It is the memory of the Senator from Utah that we had no hearing. Nobody had enough interest in the bill to ask for a hearing when it first came before us.

Mr. LAUSCHE. It was for that reason that the 3-year extension was not granted, but only a 90-day temporary extension was made. Is that correct?

Mr. BENNETT. The Finance Committee recommended a 3-year extension of the exemption, and the chairman of the committee agreed with the majority leader of the Senate that we would use this short interim provision as a means of making it possible to reconsider the proposal and give those people a hearing.

Mr. LAUSCHE. And a reconsideration was had, hearings were held, witnesses for the soybean industry appeared and were heard, and the conclusion of the committee was that there should be a 3-year extension. Is that correct?

Mr. BENNETT. That is correct.

Mr. President, I assume that the time I have used up to this point has been on a general introduction of the bill. I should like to address myself to the proposed amendment, and this, I assume, will be on the controlled time. Am I correct?

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. HART in the chair). The Chair is advised that the question is on agreeing to the amendment, and that the time consumed thus far has been subject to the limitation. There remain 6 minutes.

Mr. BENNETT. The Senator from Utah must say he allowed himself to be trapped for time, in a sense, by allowing the amendment to be offered before he got into a discussion of the bill itself. I think I can explain my opposition to the amendment in the 6 minutes remaining, but this situation effectively forecloses other Senators from stating their positions.

This question of edible casein was raised in the committee, and it became obvious to the committee we did not have sufficient information on which to write language into the bill which would allow the Treasury Department completely to control importation of edible casein and apply the tariff to it while at the same time we permitted the free importation of inedible casein. Therefore, the committee put this language into its report:

Evidence was introduced indicating extreme difficulty in the enforcement of any bar against the conversion of inedible casein to edible products after importation and the probability that any such bar would only result in increased importation of casein made edible before exportation whether or not the duty was assessed. The committee, therefore, placed no restriction in the bill.

The members of the committee, however, will maintain a continuing interest in this matter, and anticipate that the Department

of Agriculture and other interested agencies will watch developments and ascertain to the extent feasible the amounts of imported casein being used for, or converted to, edible uses in competition with domestic agricultural products.

Mr. Higman, supervisor of the Division of Classification in the Bureau of Customs, says that this amendment would be difficult, if not impossible, to administer. He says they have had experience with similar amendments. To quote Mr. Higman, "We have a horror of trying to administer them."

I can understand how, when a man imports inedible casein, he can be required to make a statement that so far as he is concerned he is not going to transform it into edible casein, but when the man sells it in good faith in the market into the hands of a third party we soon will lose track of it. It would be a monstrosity to attempt to follow every shipment of inedible casein and to attempt to assess a duty somewhere along the line after it gets into commerce.

On that basis I think the committee was wise. The committee said, "We are going to watch this thing to see if it becomes a problem; and we will see then how to handle it."

The committee did not study the question of how it could write into the bill some language which would protect the tariff difference to be created by the amendment.

I hope that the Senate will reject the amendment and will give the committee, the Treasury Department, and the Department of Agriculture time enough to see whether this is a serious problem.

The testimony showed there was only 5 million pounds of edible casein imported last year. This, of course, is a drop in the bucket and does not represent a serious threat, in my opinion, to our local production.

Mr. President, how much time do I have remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator has 3 minutes remaining.

Mr. BENNETT. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana is recognized.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield me 5 minutes?

Mr. HARTKE. I am happy to yield the Senator from Vermont 5 minutes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Vermont is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I support the Hartke amendment. I cannot, for the life of me, understand why any of the witnesses who came before the committee would object to the inclusion of the Hartke amendment unless they intend to misuse the law. The Hartke amendment is intended to prevent importation of material which is intended to be used for paint and glue and the later selling of it for baby food. I think we have simply got to have some protection like that in the law.

The report says it would cost 11 or 12 cents a pound to convert this material into edible casein, which would make it

noncompetitive. That is exactly the trouble, Mr. President. If I were sure it were going to be converted into edible casein before being sold as human food, that would be one thing, but the trouble is that we do not watch the imports into this country. Material which is brought in for one purpose may be used for another purpose. We have observed the situation in Pennsylvania, where millions of pounds of kangaroo meat were brought in for mink food and were used for hamburger and other purposes. We have to watch those things.

Why should anyone who does not intend to violate the law object to a provision stating that material imported to be used for the manufacture of paint and glue shall not be used for baby food? This comes in direct competition with powdered milk, of which the Federal Government owns almost 200 million pounds at this time. Why do we not use the powdered milk, instead of using this paint material?

I do not know how much of this casein which is imported for manufacturing purposes has been sold for human consumption. I have heard it is in the neighborhood of 20 percent. Somebody is interested in doing that. We have no business in not putting in a provision intended to protect the health of the people of this country.

It is said that the law could not be enforced. If we act upon that basis, that we cannot enforce the law, we shall have to stop making automobiles right away, because people are bound to exceed the speed limits. We shall have to stop selling matches, because people will burn down houses with the matches, and will start forest fires.

It seems to me that it is unthinkable the paint manufacturers or the glue manufacturers should insist upon leaving a loophole in the law which would permit the sale for human consumption of this industrial material which they use.

I think the Senator from Indiana is doing a great service for the health of the people of this country. Not only in regard to casein and kangaroo meat but in regard to all the other materials which people, who have little regard for their neighbors, convert for human consumption. When the imported item is intended for some other purpose than that provided by law, we have to meet the problem.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana is recognized.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished Senator from Vermont, who has so ably stated exactly what I wish to talk about.

The amendment has no application to the use of casein for purposes other than as food. It is estimated that about 6 million pounds of edible casein today are being imported into the United States as an edible product. In addition, about 25 million pounds of inedible casein—that is, casein which is not fit at the time it is brought into the United States for human consumption—is converted each year into the edible variety.

If these figures are correct, this leaves about 70 million pounds which are used for the other purpose.

The reason why the Committee on Finance received from the soya protein people the statement about this was that they said it could not be completely substituted. This statement does not apply to edible casein. Soya protein is able to be completely substituted for edible casein.

This, in effect, will mean we are talking about only one portion of the material. If anyone means what he says, and if he is willing to come before these people to say, "We will not use this material for edible purposes," then he will be all right. If the people want to lie about it, they can. If they do not want to lie about it, they would be opposed to the amendment. I fear this is the trouble.

This matter was discussed before the Committee on Finance. The committee report makes a specific statement about it. The principle is endorsed. The committee says that the principle is correct.

In the committee report it is stated:

Some interference with domestic agricultural programs or with the domestic sale of milk or edible soybean products may develop if the conversion of imported casein to competing edible products should begin on a large scale.

The committee decided not to place a restrictions in the bill, because the committee thought that enforcement would be difficult.

In the hearings, on page 19, Mr. Burmeister stated:

Let me say one word, though, with respect to—I know in some commodities we have set up classifications for edible and inedible. When a man brings these in, he has to make an assertion or an affirmation that he is going to use them only for inedible purposes, because there are differences in duties applied on these products.

This situation does exist. If a man wants to be truthful, all he has to do is tell the truth. I can see that probably some people want to use this material for edible purposes, after importing it in an inedible form.

Mr. President, I am opposed to the bill in its entirety, but I feel, so far as this particular aspect of the problem is concerned, that no one should disagree with this particular principle.

I should like to point out a couple of things specifically. In the first place, soybeans are not on the reciprocal trade list. These people would be perfectly willing to compete with foreign products if they were on the reciprocal trade list. Soybeans are not a product which is costing our agricultural program a sufficient amount of money to be concerned about. The milk program is costing us money.

There is not any question that the reason the casein and skim milk products are being used for other products is that they are being supported by the price support program, by the taxpayers. This is the business which is more advantageous for these people financially, so they use the material for other purposes. It is more advantageous, because the Agriculture Department is supporting the prices.

Soybeans are now forced into competition with the foreign casein. They

are forced into competition with products of countries which do not have any reciprocal basis for trade even though the products are not on the reciprocal list.

Argentina, which is the biggest supplier, has a 45-percent duty on soybean products. The second largest supplier is Communist Poland, which has an absolute restriction on imports of soybean products. They have a standard which cannot be measured according to cost. They can bring the products in at any price. This discourages the scientific development of soybean products, which we have established as a national policy in the farm program.

This gives special consideration to those countries which are attempting to undermine us economically in this great struggle against communism. It subsidizes the foreign producers of casein to the extent of \$2½ million annually.

The report itself shows that if this duty is imposed, the price which it is going to be necessary to pay is not going to change, because these foreign governments will go ahead and subsidize the producers.

The difference is this: Either we are going to subsidize foreign producers or the other countries are going to subsidize them. I suppose it is becoming generally thought that the United States has more money than Communist Poland, so we should do the subsidizing; the United States has more money than Argentina, so we should do the subsidizing.

The report states that what evidently happened in the past is likely to happen again, and that the exporting companies will adjust their export prices in order to remain competitive.

I am not sure why anyone should be for the bill in its entirety, but certainly I cannot see how anyone could be opposed to this amendment. Good conscience and good judgment, and the interest of being honest in our appraisal of human welfare and human food consumption, would dictate that we must go along with protecting edible products in the United States from being imported in inedible form.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARTKE. I yield.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The amendment of the Senator from Indiana does not declare, in blanket form, that duties shall be imposed on the importation of casein. Am I correct in that understanding?

Mr. HARTKE. The Senator is correct.

Mr. LAUSCHE. The duty will be imposed only when the importation is made of casein intended to be converted into edible products.

Mr. HARTKE. Either edible casein or inedible casein, which it is intended to convert. In other words, this provision would apply to casein which is intended to be used in the United States for human food consumption.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield to me?

Mr. HARTKE. I am glad to yield to the Senator from Minnesota.

Mr. McCARTHY. The Senator knows that I am in disagreement with the Senator's stand on the overall bill, but I be-

lieve the evidence is clear enough that this amendment, which relates to the importation of casein for purposes of human consumption, should be included in the bill.

Testimony by spokesmen for the dairy industry was to the effect that they thought adequate standards and administrative procedures could be established so that this provision could be reasonably well enforced. I think for that reason the amendment deserves the support of the Senate.

Mr. HARTKE. I point out in that connection that no one in the hearings testified against this provision. No one at any time made any statement to the effect that this is not a desirable amendment to this particular bill.

Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I should like to take a minute of my remaining time to point out that the National Dairy Products Corp. and the Borden Co., both testified in favor of the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Are those California companies?

Mr. BENNETT. I would have to look that up. I am sorry, but I have very little time left.

The National Dairy Products Co. witness said:

We understand the milk industry feels that the caseinates are supplanting the use of nonfat dry milk solids in many areas. We do not now have a single customer using caseinates in a product where skim milk powder could be used. One need only to look at the economics to see why this is so. Skim milk powder is selling on a delivered basis at approximately 14 cents per pound while sodium caseinate is selling at 37 to 40 cents per pound.

This is the kind of competition which does not exist.

I come back in the end to the fact that while no witness objected to the amendment, there were no witnesses in favor of the amendment. It was not seriously presented in the hearing, and the Finance Committee did not have an opportunity to study all of the ramifications.

In conclusion, I think we have before us a rather hastily thought-out proposal, the object of which is good, but it would create an almost insuperable practical problem, because, as I said, when we attempt to apply the tariff to casein for conversion to human use, we have no way of knowing at what point in the process of manufacture that conversion will take place.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield me 1 minute?

Mr. HARTKE. I yield 1 minute to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, it does not make any difference to me whether the Borden Co. and all the other proprietary dealers, who have factories to manufacture casein all over the world want to import this material for industrial uses, are for the bill. All I can say is that more than 3 million dairymen in this country want some protection against casein being imported and sold in com-

petition with a commodity which is in large surplus at the present time.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, I do not know what the time situation is. I would have objected to a time limitation if I had been in the Chamber at the time it was proposed, because I think the time allowed is too short for discussion.

I support the amendment of the Senator from Indiana. At least it would not hurt anything if his amendment were adopted, and there would be a chance to protect against the misapplication of some of these products for food purposes, as pointed out by the Senator from Vermont.

So far as the tariff on imported casein is concerned, as against soy protein, I call attention to the fact that the soybean industry in this country has done one of the finest jobs of self-help done by any producer of a farm commodity—probably the finest. It has created its own market. It has kept out of storage warehouses. It has maintained a reasonable price on soybeans. This is an opportunity that has been developing over the years for the use of soy protein, as a utilizable substance in industry.

The $2\frac{1}{2}$ or $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents a pound tariff that was put on will have no particular effect on the industry in using the imported casein for industrial uses, but it will have a substantial effect in encouraging the enlargement and expansion of the use of soybean products.

If we have been attempting to do one thing in the agricultural field in the past several years, it is to develop and encourage new uses and expanded uses for agricultural products. Here is an opportunity for the industry itself to develop an expanded potential use for this product. It is proposed to continue the elimination of a tariff which would work diametrically opposite to the interest of the soybean producers of the country and the soybean industry.

We should not continue legislation which forgives this tariff, but we should let it expire, and let the tariff on imported casein attach again. It is a very small tariff. It would have no effect whatsoever on the price of industrial products into which this material enters, but there would be added opportunities for the expanded use of soybeans and byproducts of soybeans, and the industrial use of soybean materials.

I do not wish to trespass on the time of other Members, because other Senators have something to say. However, I believe this tariff should be allowed to go back on.

One further point is that I cannot understand the great push that has been put behind this particular bill. There has been one of the strongest pushes I have seen, to continue the free entry of casein. I do not know where the pressure comes from, but it has been important, and it has been pushed with vigor on Capitol Hill. There must be some reason why it is vital to certain industries to keep casein coming in free, and prevent our soybean people from entering into competition.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There remain 4 minutes on behalf of the

proponents of the amendment, and 2 minutes for the opposition.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that each side may have 10 additional minutes. It is perfectly ridiculous in the Senate to short-change Senators who want to be heard.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. McCARTHY. Reserving the right to object, I wish to propound a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McCARTHY. As I understand, the limitation on time relates only to this particular amendment, and not to the bill as a whole.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McCARTHY. Much of the debate has not related to the amendment. I shall be glad to withhold the objection, but, of course, we can debate any other amendment under the 20-minute limitation.

Mr. JAVITS. I would like 2 minutes to debate the amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. McCARTHY. I withhold my objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from New York? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield me 1 minute?

Mr. HARTKE. First, I should like to answer the statement by the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] that no one appeared in favor of the amendment. I call attention to page 111 of the hearings, where there appears the testimony of the attorney for the American Dry Milk Institute, and also to page 116 of the hearings, to the letter of the National Milk Producers Federation. They support the same amendment, and make it very clear that that is their intention.

I now yield to the Senator from Florida.

Mr. HOLLAND. I have one short question to address to the Senator from Utah, if I may. What was the vote in the Committee on Finance on the approval of this casein matter which appears as section 2 of the pending bill?

Mr. BENNETT. I do not have a clear recollection of it, but my impression is that it was about 9 to 4.

Mr. HOLLAND. The committee was not unanimous.

Mr. BENNETT. No. Obviously, the Senator from Indiana was objecting to it.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARTKE. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I should like to state to the Senator that I am in favor of the bill. New York industry needs it. We want to have it passed. I am trying very hard to support the Senator's amendment, because the dairy industry in New York is interested in the amendment. I should like to ask this question for the purpose of the legislative history. I notice that the amendment states that it shall be applied according to rules

promulgated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. HARTKE. Yes.

Mr. JAVITS. Does the amendment intend that the Secretary of the Treasury may, by rules, determine how a particular importer shall qualify under the law, so that if the Secretary should say a certification of use at the time of the importation or withdrawal is adequate, it will satisfy the amendment? In other words, whatever the Secretary says is adequate proof, will, in the intention of the mover of the amendment, be adequate proof. Is that correct?

Mr. HARTKE. Yes. That was the intention of the proviso. This is to meet the objection that they could not set up the regulations. The amendment has been drafted in accordance with the suggestion of the Legislative Reference Service. This is the suggestion on their part. By giving the Treasury Department this authority, it would be possible to provide for a distinction between that which is used for edible purposes and that which is to be converted to edible purposes.

Mr. JAVITS. Then the Senator accepts the construction of his amendment that the Secretary of the Treasury may by regulation determine what is adequate proof at any time that the amendment is or is not being complied with?

Mr. HARTKE. The Senator from New York is correct.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. McCARTHY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARTKE. I yield.

Mr. McCARTHY. I may say to the Senator from New York that the procedures which are followed in the importation of grain which is not considered fit for human consumption could be applied in this instance.

Mr. HARTKE. That is right. This is not a unique situation. The Senator from Minnesota is correct. There are other similar cases which are administered by the Customs Bureau.

Mr. McCARTHY. The Minnesota Dairy Record makes the point which is important; namely:

Edible casein producers in this country must follow strict quality standards. No such standards exist for imported edible casein or for industrial casein that is converted to edible usage. It is a silly situation and the industry of this country and the Food and Drug Administration should draw up a set of standards for imported edible casein.

Furthermore, we feel that legislation should be passed prohibiting the cleaning up of imported industrial casein for edible usage.

So that if the Senator's amendment is adopted, that abuse will be prevented and the consumers of America will be protected.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. HARTKE. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. It has been said that it would be impossible to enforce the law. However, when a dairy cooperative undertakes to expand, the Department of Justice finds plenty of time to prosecute it. If a dairy corporation seeks to import material from its foreign plant and

convert it, the Department of Justice, if it wants to, can find plenty of time to prosecute.

Mr. HARTKE. I think that point is well taken.

Mr. McCARTHY. With regard to the comment of the Senator from Vermont, the Department of Justice has been able to follow successfully grain unfit for human consumption that has been imported.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Minnesota was out of the room when I pointed out that there have been large importations of kangaroo meat into the State of Pennsylvania, for mink feeding. I understand that two meat dealers are under surveillance because they are suspected of having converted it into hot dogs and hamburgers. That is why we cannot take too much care with the health of our people or protect them from imported materials.

Mr. HARTKE. I should like to say that apparently we set up two sets of standards, one for our domestic people and another for foreign shipments. We permit some people to ship things in from overseas under conditions where standards are not the same as those for our domestic producers, and we say, "Oh, they are coming from overseas. We will excuse them."

A statement was made about the Borden Co., which has oversea operations. I do not know what their interest is. Perhaps they would like to have the inedible product and use it to make baby foods out of it. I do not know what their intention was. I do not know why they are on that side. There may be a profit motive involved so far as they are concerned, which would be very desirable, from the standpoint of bringing in the inedible casein. I do not make any accusation. I think that is possible. I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I should like to make a specific comment on the point of view expressed by the Senator from New York [Mr. JAVITS]. I am reading the specific language of the amendment:

Except that such suspension of duty shall not apply with respect to casein—

I am underlining the word "imported"—
for use for human food—

Depending on the construction placed on the next four words, I think I might agree with my friend from Indiana: or—

I am putting in the word "imported"—because the two clauses hang on the same word—
for conversion to such use.

They mean that the tariff shall be applied if the material is imported for human food or for conversion but used for human food.

That is the situation to which my friend from Vermont objects. It is imported for industrial use, but after it gets in and away from the prime importer, it is transformed and rendered edible.

I cannot see how this language can get at that situation, because it specifies two conditions: imported for use for human food, and imported for conversion.

That is why I believe as a practical matter it is impossible to enforce the language of this particular amendment. I would be very happy if the Committee on Finance or the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry could take the time to develop successfully a method of handling this problem, and support it.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield, inasmuch as he has referred to me?

Mr. BENNETT. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Would the Senator agree that if the mover of the amendment said that the regulations of the Treasury could be modified to show the time of decision or the time of import, so that if the importer certified at the time of importation that he was not importing for human consumption or for conversion to human consumption, then he was complying with the act, and that would be the end of the matter?

If that construction is not put on it, then there is no way of regulating. Nothing will be imported except what is subject to duty. The question is, Will the mover accept the construction of his amendment to mean that it is at the time and point of import or withdrawal that this determination may be made on the certification of the import?

Mr. HARTKE. The point I am getting at is not what the importer does or what the importer does not do. I do not want inedible casein to be brought in duty free and used for human consumption.

If language can be devised which would accomplish that purpose, I shall be glad to accept it. But I do not want to have a subterfuge which will protect at only one stage of the game and will obviously provide an escape from the law.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for another question?

Mr. HARTKE. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Suppose the casein enters the country and is sold from A to B. It comes in with the intention of being used for industrial purposes, but is resold to another party. The other party converts it. What happens then, under the Senator's amendment?

Mr. HARTKE. This matter relates to the Sheffield division, which is in the business of conversion. They are importing inedible casein for the very purpose about which the Senator from New York is speaking.

Mr. BENNETT. They are caught under the amendment, because they are importing under this amendment. They are covered.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Utah has the floor.

Mr. BENNETT. The Senator from Utah will be glad to yield the floor in order that the Senator from Vermont may ask the Senator from Indiana a question on the time of the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. AIKEN. Since the Senator from Utah has stated that it is the Borden Co. which objects to the amendment, I have somewhat revised my feeling that casein might be imported which is unfit for human consumption and be sold for human consumption.

I believe the Borden Co. could, and probably does, produce good, clean, edible casein in its foreign plants, particularly those in Western Europe. But it could be imported into this country either by a manufacturer or by another person who might purchase it and sell it in competition with high grade dairy products in this country—powdered milk or casein—and there would probably be at least 50 percent more profit in it than there is in selling casein which is made in New York or Minnesota or South Dakota or Utah, or any of the other States.

It would seem that a great big cat has been let out of the bag. I still say that 3 million dairy people in this country need protection against that kind of business, and they are asking for it.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield?

Mr. HARTKE. I yield for a question.

Mr. CASE of South Dakota. How does the Senator from Indiana think an importer could guarantee that the imported casein would not be reworked if it had passed on to a second, third, or fourth hand?

Mr. HARTKE. It is for that very purpose that the amendment was drawn. The same thing is true in the field of other food products at the present time. They are being worked.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana further yield?

Mr. HARTKE. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Under the Senator's amendment, could the Secretary of the Treasury provide that in the first instance if the importer certified that the casein was being imported for nonhuman consumption purposes, it could come in duty free; and that if at a subsequent time it appeared that the material had been used for human consumption, the duty could then be applied against the original importer?

If that construction is available, then we have a pattern in which action can be taken, because responsibility would be imposed on the initial importer to get certification of indemnity from every importer to whom he sells.

Mr. HARTKE. That is the reason for this provision which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the regulation. I do not want to give any indication to the Treasury Department as to the method in which they should formulate their regulations. If they desire to follow the method suggested by the Senator from New York, that would be perfectly satisfactory to me.

Mr. JAVITS. Would it be within the purpose of the amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. HARTKE. It would be within the purpose of my amendment.

Mr. JAVITS. The intention being to give the Treasury all the latitude they need in this regulation?

Mr. HARTKE. Yes.

Mr. JAVITS. I thank the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, how much time have I remaining?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Indiana has 5 minutes remaining; the Senator from Utah has 5 minutes remaining.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the Senator from Indiana yield?

Mr. HARTKE. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD a statement on the bill, prepared by my colleague [Mr. KEATING], who is unavoidably absent today due to other commitments of an official nature.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR KEATING

Many people in my State are very much interested in H.R. 9862, which includes an amendment to extend for 3 more years the suspension of the duty on imported casein.

When this matter was before the Senate several weeks ago, I indicated my own personal hope that the Finance Committee should, in the near future, fully study all of the points which had been raised relevant to this legislation and then report back to the Senate in order that a decision could be made before the existing suspension of the duty on casein expired. In order to avoid having this suspension expire before such action was taken by the Congress, a 90-day extension of this suspension was enacted and was shortly thereafter signed by the President. Meanwhile, careful attention and study were given to legislation to extend the casein duty suspension for 3 additional years.

I am glad that Congress, and in particular the Senate Finance Committee, have handled this matter so expeditiously. Now that a reevaluation has taken place and a new bill extending the casein suspension for 3 years is before the Senate. I sincerely hope that favorable action will be taken as soon as possible to enact this measure into law.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. BENNETT. The yeas and nays have been ordered. I think I shall reserve the remainder of my time. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair reminds the Senator from Utah that the time for the quorum call will come out of his time.

Mr. BENNETT. I withdraw my request, under those circumstances, and suggest that we vote.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Indiana yield back his time?

Mr. HARTKE. I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Utah yield back the remainder of his time?

Mr. BENNETT. I shall take a second to say to the Senator from Vermont that he makes a beautiful case to protect the milk producer who produces skim milk that sells for 14 cents a pound against casein which costs 40 cents a pound.

Mr. AIKEN. That is imported material which sells for 8 or 9 cents a pound.

Mr. BENNETT. The evidence shows that imported casein is selling for 19 cents in the market, and that it costs from 11 to 12 cents a pound to change it from inedible to edible. So there is no real competition between skim milk and casein.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Utah is comparing the cost of casein with the cost of the lowest grade powdered skim milk, and that does not carry weight.

Mr. BENNETT. What is the cost of the highest grade powdered skim milk?

Mr. AIKEN. About 15 or 16 cents. Powdered whole milk is a different proposition.

Mr. BENNETT. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All time has been yielded back. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Indiana. The yeas and nays have been ordered, and the clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. ANDERSON], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. EASTLAND], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. FULBRIGHT], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. HAYDEN], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. KERR], the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], the Senators from Montana [Mr. MANSFIELD and Mr. MURRAY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. McGEEL], the Senator from Michigan [Mr. McNAMARA], the Senator from Oregon [Mr. MORSE], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], the Senator from Florida [Mr. SMATHERS], and the Senator from Georgia [Mr. TALMADGE], are absent on official business.

I further announce that the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. HUMPHREY], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. JORDAN], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. KENNEDY], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. SPARKMAN], and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. SYMINGTON], are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. RANDOLPH], would vote nay.

I also announce that the Senator from Missouri [Mr. HENNINGS], is absent because of illness.

I further announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. ROBERTSON], is absent because of a death in his family.

Mr. KUCHEL. I announce that the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. BRUNSDALE], the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. BUSH], the Senator from Maryland [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN], the Senator from Hawaii [Mr. FONG], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA], the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING], the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT], the Senator from Kansas [Mr. SCHOEPP], the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY], and the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. YOUNG] are necessarily absent. If present and voting, the Senator from New York [Mr. KEATING] would vote "yea."

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] is paired with the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA]. If present and voting, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] would vote "yea", and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. HRUSKA] would vote "nay."

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. CAPEHART] is absent on official business.

The Senator from Kansas [Mr. CARLSON], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. COOPER], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. GOLDWATER], and the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. SALTONSTALL] are detained on official business.

The result was announced—yeas 31, nays 23, as follows:

[No. 193]

YEAS—31

Alken	Hart	Martin
Bartlett	Hartke	Monroney
Cannon	Hickenlooper	Moss
Carroll	Holland	Muskie
Case, S. Dak.	Jackson	Pastore
Church	Javits	Prouty
Clark	Johnston, S.C.	Scott
Dodd	Lausche	Williams, Del.
Dworshak	Long, Hawaii	Young, Ohio
Engle	Lusk	
Gruening	McCarthy	

NAYS—23

Allott	Ellender	McClellan
Beall	Ervin	Morton
Bennett	Frear	Smith
Bible	Gore	Stennis
Byrd, W. Va.	Green	Thurmond
Case, N.J.	Johnson, Tex.	Williams, N.J.
Cotton	Kuchel	Yarborough
Douglas	Long, La.	

NOT VOTING—46

Anderson	Hayden	Murray
Bridges	Hennings	O'Mahoney
Brunsdale	Hill	Proxmire
Bush	Hruska	Randolph
Butler	Humphrey	Robertson
Byrd, Va.	Jordan	Russell
Capehart	Keating	Saltonstall
Carlson	Kefauver	Schoeppel
Chavez	Kennedy	Smathers
Cooper	Kerr	Sparkman
Curtis	McGee	Symington
Dirksen	McNamara	Talmadge
Eastland	Magnuson	Wiley
Fong	Mansfield	Young, N. Dak.
Fulbright	Morse	
Goldwater	Mundt	

So Mr. HARTKE's amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to the committee amendment, and ask the clerk to read it for the information of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment of the Senator from Indiana will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed on page 2, lines 4 and 5, to strike out "June 30, 1963" and insert in lieu thereof "March 31, 1961."

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I do not intend to ask for the yeas and nays on this amendment, I may say for the information of the Senate.

What this amendment will do is suspend the duties on the importation of casein, as now provided in the bill, for 1 year from last March 31.

I offer the amendment for two reasons:

First, so the Congress will have the opportunity of reviewing this matter again next year. Soybean research continues, and the soybean industry feels

that it will have an almost complete substitute for industrial casein within the next 3 years. I, therefore, feel that in fairness to this great industry, Congress should permit it to come before us again next year, tell us the progress they are making, and then let us decide whether the suspension should continue, based on this report and testimony from the other industries affected.

Second, I propose this amendment, Mr. President, for a reason I stated earlier. The committee was told by the large users of casein that they are using as much casein as they possibly can at the present time, and that they would like to have a domestic product which they could depend on.

However, threats of economic reprisals have been made by these users against manufacturers of isolated soya protein because of their opposition to a suspension of the duty on casein. I think Congress should review this matter again next year and determine whether or not the casein users made their statements about the use of isolated soya protein in good faith.

I believe this is a good amendment and that, in fairness to the industry affected, it should be approved.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I hope the Senate will support the position of the committee. It is pretty obvious to me that if we keep extending these exemptions for 3- and 9-month periods, we shall be buried in casein and soybean matters.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Will the suspension of the tariff expire about the time that the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act expires, when we shall be considering the whole matter of imports?

Mr. BENNETT. That act will expire in 1962. This act will in 1963.

Mr. AIKEN. I would have no objection to letting it run for the concurrent period with the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

Mr. BENNETT. It seems to me that, since the committee amendment has been amended with regard to edible casein, we might as well allow the inedible process to be handled in that way.

Mr. AIKEN. Frankly, I do not want to be faced with the question of the inedible process next year.

Mr. BENNETT. Neither do I.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, I voted for the previous amendment based on the developments set forth by the Senator from Indiana, which made it administratively possible to provide edible casein from inedible casein, and the provision for admission, duty free of inedible casein.

I agree with the Senator from Utah that if we are going to do this effectively, we should allow enough time for the matter to be developed. I think a 3-year extension is fair.

I hope the Senate will defeat the amendment.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I may point out that the Treasury probably will not have completely workable regulations in effect for 9 months.

I hope the Senate will agree with the committee and reject the amendment.

Mr. CARROLL. Mr. President, I, too, voted for the amendment and agreed with the Senator from Indiana. I think we should go along and wait a while. I think the amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana at this time is premature, and we ought to wait a little more.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the committee amendment offered by the Senator from Indiana.

The amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment, as amended, was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment.

If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is, Shall the bill pass?

The bill (H.R. 9862) was passed.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. KUCHEL. Mr. President, I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

The title was amended, so as to read: "An act to continue for two years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, and to extend the suspension of duty on imports of casein."

THE AREA REDEVELOPMENT ACT—AMENDMENT OF THE HOUSE

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the House amendment to Senate bill 722. I do not care to have action on it at this time. I merely ask the Chair to lay the amendment before the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 722) to establish an effective program to alleviate conditions of substantial and persistent unemployment and underemployment in certain economically depressed areas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. Mr. President, I move that the Senate concur in the House amendment.

Mr. President, we will meet at 9:30 tomorrow morning. Following the

prayer we will have not to exceed 1 hour on each side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair is advised that an agreement to that effect has been entered.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I am simply making the statement for the information of all Members of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there further business?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The time will be controlled by the majority leader and the minority leader, but I will yield my time to the Senator from Illinois [Mr. DOUGLAS], who has been very active in this program and who is responsible for its being brought up.

Mr. DOUGLAS. I thank the Senator.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. Mr. President, will the majority leader yield for a question?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I yield.

Mr. HICKENLOOPER. The question is on agreeing to the Senator's motion to concur in the House amendment, which I understand will be considered in the morning and will not be acted upon tonight.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. That is correct.

Mr. President, I yield the floor.

THE POLISH CONSTITUTION

Mr. DOUGLAS. Mr. President, unfortunately I was not present earlier in the week when various Members of the Senate paid deserved tribute to the Polish Constitution of 1791, and to the subsequent record of the Polish people. I heartily join in the sentiments which were then expressed.

As an indication of my interest, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the body of the RECORD an address which I delivered to the alumni of Weber High School on April 23 of this year, entitled "We Should Not Abandon the Subject People Behind the Iron Curtain."

There being no objection, the address was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WE SHOULD NOT ABANDON THE SUBJECT PEOPLE BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN

(Speech by Senator PAUL H. DOUGLAS, Democrat, of Illinois, before alumni dinner of Weber High School, Hotel Sherman, Saturday evening, April 23, 1960)

Reverend fathers, ladies and gentlemen, friends and fellow Americans, it is both a pleasure and an honor to be with you tonight and to have the opportunity of speaking to you about matters of great moment, not only to you but to all Americans.

Under the Resurrectionist Fathers, Weber High School has done and is doing a splendid job. Named after the noble Bishop Weber, it has started upon the road to learning hundreds of clergymen—including Bishop Bona, of Green Bay—innumerable professional and businessmen, numerous fine judges and political figures, as well as the mighty "Moose" Skowron of the New York Yankees (may he be transferred either to our White Sox or the Cubs so that we may welcome him back in a Chicago uniform), and a host of fine citizens who help to form the backbone of America.

But perhaps best of all, the high school has served as a bridge between the cultures of Poland and of the Polish-American commu-

nity on the one hand and of America upon the other. Both groups have been the gainers from this interchange. The Anglo-Saxon world has profited from closer contact with Polish culture and has come to appreciate more fully the heroism of Pulaski and Kosciuszko, the musical genius of Chopin and Paderewski, and the scientific attainments of Madame Curie. At the same time, the solid achievements of the Polish-American community in work, in the arts, and in public life are increasingly winning the admiration of all.

At the same time, the school—by its training and its precepts—has made it easier for members of the Polish-American community to appreciate the basic friendliness and achievements of the so-called American community. America is indeed not monolithic, as some mistaken persons would have it, but is in a sense a cultural pluralism. Following the analogy of the Poet Heine, it is like a mighty orchestra which from the strains of many different instruments fuses them into a noble harmony. And the theme for that harmony was laid down for us at the founding of our Republic in the Declaration of Independence and reaffirmed throughout our history; namely, that all men are equal in the sight of their Creator and hence entitled to a fair chance in life; that they have an unalienable right not only to life and liberty, but also to "the pursuit of happiness"; and that government exists to secure these rights, not to a few but to all.

The history of the United States is in part a record of successive efforts to approximate this ideal ever more closely. And it is about some of the implications of this purpose in the field of foreign relations and our policy as regards the subject peoples of central and eastern Europe that I want to speak to you for a little while tonight.

In 3 short weeks, the leaders of the great democracies of the West will meet at the summit with Mr. Khrushchev. Following that conference, the President of the United States will pay a return visit to the Russian dictator in exchange for the visit which Khrushchev paid this country last fall upon the invitation of President Eisenhower. In the conversations exchanged and the agreements arrived at, matters vital to both the peace and freedom of Europe, the United States, and indeed of the whole world, will be discussed and possibly decided.

It is important, however, that these issues should also be discussed by the peoples of the world as well as by heads of government before these conferences take place. For only by this process can the voice of the people be heard in the soundproof chambers of the mighty. Only in this way can the reasoned mandate of those who do the work and experience the sufferings of the world penetrate to the icy heights where diplomats and rulers dwell.

The central question is, of course, what the West should do in response to the open demands and hidden aims of the Russian Communists. Should we weaken the protection now given to the free city of West Berlin? Should we recognize the status quo in central and eastern Europe and, as so many urge, give up questioning Russian domination over the people behind the Iron Curtain? Should nuclear tests be suspended and disarmament begun? If so, under what terms and subject to what provisions for inspection?

These are weighty issues and I shall propose to discuss only two of them, namely, Berlin and our policy toward the nations and people behind the Iron Curtain.

First, let me say that to permit the Communists in East Germany to close their grasp, either slowly or rapidly, upon the free city of West Berlin would be even more fatal to freedom than was the surrender of Chamberlain and Daladier to Hitler at Munich. For it would cause supporters of

democracy everywhere to lose heart; it would lead, in all probability, to the break-up of the Western alliance and to a wholesale movement into the Communist camp of tens of millions of people. If Berlin goes, then all of Germany is likely to go—and NATO will in all likelihood collapse.

It is, therefore, essential that we stand fast on Berlin and resist either frontal or subtle moves which would enable the Communists either to gain military predominance inside the city or to choke off supplies through the so-called corridor and hence starve the free people of that city into subjection.

Let us, therefore, insist that this be the unflinching attitude of the American Government and, if this should be adopted with determination, let us support that policy without regard to our political affiliations or national and racial origins. For if communism triumphs there, it will triumph elsewhere and will be strengthened everywhere.

But equally as important in the long run is the fate of the captive peoples of central and eastern Europe. The Russian drive westward against Hitler in 1944 and 1945 put their armies in military possession of Poland. Roosevelt got Stalin's verbal agreement at Yalta to let the Polish people decide their own destiny by free and democratic elections conducted by a broadly representative provisional government. But this agreement was broken by the Communists and furnished one more in the long and dreary record of Communist betrayals. Ever since, Poland has been essentially under Russian rule, although a degree of nationalistic independence was obtained by the 1956 uprising. But whatever Mr. Gomulka's private sentiments may be, he does not dare to challenge the Russian steamroller, and the Russian hold upon the government has been steadily tightened.

What is true of Poland is true also of the Baltic countries—Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia. It is even more true of Czechoslovakia, where the Communist domination is even tighter than in Poland. It is terribly true of Hungary, Bulgaria, and Rumania.

What shall be the fate of these people? In the campaign of 1952, Mr. John Foster Dulles attacked the doctrine of mere "containment" as cowardly, and demanded that we should pursue a policy of liberation. This demand was echoed by the Luce publications and by political leaders in the party which won the election. The methods of achieving liberation, however, were not stated and when revolts broke out all over central and eastern Europe in 1952, the new administration found that it did not have the plans, the means, or the will to make good the pledges of the year before. A cruel hoax had therefore been practiced upon the tens of thousands of heroic men who, trusting in these campaign speeches, lost their lives or their freedom in a vain effort to be free. As the years passed, the talk of liberation faded more and more into the background. The subject was muted at the Geneva summit conference of 1955, and the revaluations of the following year found us to be as unready to help the rebels as we had been 3 years earlier in 1952.

Now, as the President once again approaches the summit, powerful voices are suggesting and even demanding that we drop the whole subject of liberation and accept the status quo as final. East of the Iron Curtain, it is said, Russia should be recognized by the West as dominant in fact and in law, both now and for the predictable future.

It is well known that this position is being strongly pushed by the Tory Prime Minister of Great Britain, Mr. Macmillan, and, while it is being opposed by Chancellor Adenauer and General de Gaulle, their opposition to the yielding tactics of Mac-

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of May 19, 1960
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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Johnson announced plan to attempt to override veto of depressed areas bill. House committee granted permission to report Poage farm bill today. Senate committee reported bill to establish commission to study problems in rural counties. House passed legislative appropriation bill. Rep. Cooley introduced sugar bill.

SENATE

- 1. RURAL AREA COMMISSION.** The Government Operations Committee reported without amendment S. 3140, to provide for the establishment of a commission to study problems of small towns and rural counties (S. Rept. 1392). Sen. Mundt urged early consideration of the bill, and inserted several letters he had received supporting it. pp. 9873-6
- 2. WOOL IMPORTS; PROPERTY.** The Finance Committee reported with amendment the following bills: p. 9873
 H. R. 9322, to extend the existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wool for 3 years, until June 30, 1963 (S. Rept. 1402).
 H. R. 9881, to extend the existing provisions of law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders. (S. Rept. 1403).
- 3. RECLAMATION.** Concurred in the House amendments to S. 44, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct the San Luis unit of the Central Valley

project, Calif., and to enter into an agreement with Calif. with respect to the construction and operation of the unit. This bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 9919-22

Received from Interior a report that an adequate soil survey and land classification has been made of the lands in the East Bench unit, Three Forks division, Missouri River Basin project, Mont., and that the lands to be irrigated are susceptible to the production of agricultural crops. p. 9872

4. RURAL LIBRARIES. Sen. Stennis urged enactment of S. 2830, to extend the Library Services Act for 5 years, and commended the operation of the program in rural areas, particularly in Miss. p. 9899
5. PERSONNEL. Sen. Keating inserted the statement of Boswell B. Perkins before the Subcommittee on National Policy Machinery discussing the 13 recommendations of the special committee on the Federal conflict of interest laws of the N. Y. Bar Association. pp. 9899-9900
6. BANKING; FINANCE. Received from Treasury a proposed bill "to amend section 14(b) of the Federal Reserve Act, as amended, to extend for 2 years the authority of Federal Reserve banks to purchase U. S. obligations directly from the Treasury"; to Banking and Currency Committee. p. 9872
7. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the Senate would vote, either next Tues. or Wed., on the question of overriding the President's veto of S. 722, the depressed areas bill (pp. 9871-2). Sen. Mansfield stated that he expects the agricultural appropriation bill "will be reported next week, and it is hoped that it can be considered at an early date." He also announced that the calendar will be called Mon., that the veto message on the depressed areas bill will be considered on Tues., and that S. 2168, to authorize the serving of oleomargarine in the Navy, may be taken up early next week (p. 9923).
8. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 23. pp. 9930-1

HOUSE

9. LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Passed without amendment this bill, H. R. 12232. p. 9933
10. CHICORY IMPORTS. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 9308, to extend until June 30, 1963, the suspension of duty on imports of crude chicory and the reduction in duty on ground chicory (pp. 9942-3). This bill will now be sent to the President.
11. CASEIN IMPORTS. House conferees were appointed on H. R. 9862, to continue for two years the existing suspension of duties on certain shoe lathes and (as amended by the Senate) casein (p. 9943). Senate conferees have not been appointed.
12. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Granted the Appropriations Committee until midnight, May 20, to report on this bill. p. 9932
13. DEPRESSED AREAS. Rep. Flood criticized the President's veto of the depressed areas bill, calling the action "reactionary" and "callous disregard of the pleas of Americans for help to become self-supporting." pp. 9953-4

3 years the suspension of duty on imports of crude chicory and the reduction in duty on ground chicory, with Senate amendments thereto, and concur in the Senate amendments.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The Clerk read the Senate amendments, as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That sections 1 and 3 of the Act entitled 'An Act to suspend for two years the duty on crude chicory and to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 as it relates to chicory', approved April 16, 1958, as amended (72 Stat. 87; 19 U.S.C. 1001, par. 776 and note; Public Law 86-441), are each amended by striking out 'July 16, 1960' and inserting in lieu thereof 'June 30, 1963.'"

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to extend until June 30, 1963, the suspension of duty on imports of crude chicory and the reduction in duty on ground chicory."

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, as the Members of the House will recall, as it passed the House of Representatives H.R. 9308 provided for the continuation for a period of 3 years of the existing suspension of duty on crude chicory—except endive—and for the continuation for the same period of the statutory rate of duty of 2 cents per pound for chicory, ground or otherwise prepared. Under the House bill the termination date of April 16, 1963, was provided.

The Members will further recall that, since the original passage of this bill, a Senate amendment to another bill—H.R. 9307—was accepted by the House, providing a 90-day continuation, from April 16, 1960 to July 16, 1960, of the existing duty treatment on chicory, in order to give the Senate adequate time for further study of the situation before acting on the 3-year extension.

The Senate amendment to the pending bill, which provides for a termination date of June 30, 1963, instead of April 16, 1963, takes into account the previously enacted 90-day extension and makes the termination date coincide with the end of the fiscal year.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 9308 pertains to the tariff status applicable to crude and ground chicory. The House-passed version of this legislation would have continued until the close of April 16, 1963, the suspension of duty on crude chicory—not including endive—and would have continued for the same period the statutory rate of duty of 2 cents per pound on ground chicory or chicory that is otherwise prepared. The Senate has amended the House-passed bill so that the suspension and reduction with respect to the duty would continue until the close of June 30, 1963.

The membership of the House will recall that the Congress has recently approved a continuation of the existing tariff treatment through June 16, 1960. It is appropriate that the House should concur in this Senate amendment.

[Mr. BOGGS' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Senate amendments were concurred in.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES ON CERTAIN SHOE LATHES AND CASEIN

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H.R. 9862) to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, with Senate amendment thereto, disagree to the amendment of the Senate, and request a conference with the Senate on the disagreed votes of the two Houses.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. MILLS, Mr. FORAND, Mr. KING of California, Mr. MASON, and Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin.

INCOME TAX TREATMENT OF CERTAIN DISCHARGES OF INDEBTEDNESS OF RAILROAD CORPORATIONS

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 11405) to provide for the treatment of income from discharge of indebtedness of a railroad corporation in a receivership proceeding or in a proceeding under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 205), commenced before January 1, 1960, which was unanimously reported favorably by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 108(b) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954 (relating to income of a railroad corporation from discharge of indebtedness) is hereby amended to read as follows:

"(b) RAILROAD CORPORATIONS.—No amount shall be included in gross income by reason of the discharge, cancellation, or modification, in whole or in part, within the taxable year, of any indebtedness of a railroad corporation, as defined in section 77(m) of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 205(m)), if such discharge, cancellation, or modification is effected pursuant to an order of a court—

"(A) in a receivership proceeding, or

"(B) in a proceeding under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act,

commenced before January 1, 1960. In such cases, the amount of any income of the taxpayer attributable to any unamortized premium (computed as of the first day of the taxable year in which such discharge occurred with respect to such indebtedness shall not be included in gross income, and the amount of the deduction attributable to any unamortized discount (computed as of the first day of the taxable year in which such discharge occurred) with respect to

such indebtedness shall not be allowed as a deduction. Subsection (a) of this section shall not apply with respect to any discharge of indebtedness to which this subsection applies."

SEC. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendment made by this Act shall apply to taxable years ending after December 31, 1959, but only with respect to discharges occurring after such date.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 3, after "That" insert: "(a)".
Page 2, line 11, strike out "occurred" and insert: "occurred)".

Page 2, strike out lines 20 through 23, and insert:

"(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) shall apply to taxable years ending after December 31, 1959, but only with respect to discharges occurring after such date.

"Sec. 2. Section 97 of the Technical Amendments Act of 1958 (26 U.S.C., sec. 162 note; 72 Stat. 1672), relating to deductibility of accrued vacation pay, is amended by striking out 'January 1, 1961,' and inserting in lieu thereof 'January 1, 1963.'"

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide for the treatment of income from discharge of indebtedness of a railroad corporation in a receivership proceeding or in a proceeding under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act commenced before January 1, 1960, and for other purposes."

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, as amended by the Committee on Ways and Means, H.R. 11405 makes two changes in existing law. Both of these changes relate to the continuation of provisions which previously have been in effect.

First, present law provides that the discharge of indebtedness of a railroad corporation in a taxable year beginning before January 1, 1958, is not to result in taxable income for the railroad if the discharge occurred as the result of a court order in a receivership proceeding, or in a proceeding under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act. The bill continues the application of this provision to discharges after December 31, 1959, but only if the court proceeding involved commenced before January 1, 1960.

Second, Congress in the Technical Amendments Act of 1958 provided that a deduction for accrued vacation pay is not to be denied for any taxable year ending before January 1, 1961, solely because the liability for it to a specific person has not been fixed or because the liability for it to each individual cannot be computed with reasonable accuracy. However, for the corporation to obtain the deduction the employee must have performed the qualifying service necessary under a plan or policy which provides for vacations with pay to qualified employees. The bill extends this same treatment to deductions for taxable years ending before January 1, 1963.

The Treasury Department has indicated that it does not object to the provisions of this bill, which was introduced by our colleague on the Committee on Ways and Means, the gentleman from Florida, Representative A. S. HERLONG, JR.

The Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous in recommending the enactment of this legislation.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, the bill, H.R. 11405, makes two changes in exist-

ing law, both of which relate to the continuation of provisions which previously have been in effect.

The first of these changes pertains to the discharge of indebtedness of a railroad corporation and would provide that such a discharge will not result in taxable income for the railroad if the discharge occurs after December 31, 1959, but only if the court proceeding involved commenced before January 1, 1960.

The second change pertains to the allowed deduction for accrued vacation pay and extends the present treatment to deductions for taxable years ending before January 1, 1963.

The Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous in reporting this legislation to the House and it is appropriate that the House should have given the bill its approval.

[Mr. HERLONG'S remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendments.

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUSPENSION OF DUTIES ON METAL SCRAP

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H.R. 11748) to continue until the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap, and for other purposes, which was unanimously reported favorably by the Committee on Ways and Means.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of section 2 of the Act of September 30, 1950 (Public Law 869, Eighty-first Congress), is hereby amended by striking out "June 30, 1960" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1961": Provided, That this Act shall not apply to lead scrap, lead alloy scrap, antimonial lead scrap, scrap battery lead or plates, zinc scrap, or zinc alloy scrap, or to any form of tungsten scrap, tungsten carbide scrap, or tungsten alloy scrap; or to articles of lead, lead alloy, antimonial lead, zinc, or zinc alloy, or to articles of tungsten, tungsten carbide, or tungsten alloy, imported for remanufacture by melting.

Sec. 2. This Act shall not apply to any article provided for in section 4541 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of H.R. 11748, which was introduced by our colleague on the Committee on Ways and Means, the Honorable THADDEUS MACHROWICZ, is to continue for 1 year, from the close of June 30, 1960, to the close of June 30, 1961, the suspension of duties on metal scrap. Under the bill, the proviso of existing law that the suspension shall not apply to lead scrap, lead alloy scrap, antimonial lead scrap, scrap battery lead

or plates, zinc scrap, or zinc alloy scrap, or to any form of tungsten scrap, tungsten carbide scrap, or tungsten alloy scrap, or to articles of lead, lead alloy, antimonial lead, zinc, or zinc alloy, or to articles of tungsten, tungsten carbide, or tungsten alloy, imported for remanufacture by melting, would be retained. The bill also continues the existing provision that the suspension shall not apply to any article provided for in section 4541 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, relating to copper-bearing ores and concentrates and articles of which copper is a component material.

Favorable reports were received on this legislation from the Departments of the Treasury, State, Interior, Defense, Commerce, and Labor, and from the Director of the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization, as well as an informative report from the U.S. Tariff Commission. The Committee on Ways and Means was unanimous in recommending the enactment of the bill.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 11748, which was unanimously approved by the Committee on Ways and Means, provides for the continuation to July 1, 1961, of the suspension of duties on certain metal scrap. During its consideration of this legislation the Committee received no indication of any opposition to the bill. Favorable departmental reports were received from Treasury, State, Interior, Defense, Commerce, and Labor. A favorable report was also received from the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization and an informative report was received from the U.S. Tariff Commission.

Mr. Speaker, I have joined with the committee chairman in urging the House approval of this legislation.

[Mr. MACHROWICZ' remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MILLS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MASON] and the authors of the various bills, if they so desire, and I, have permission to extend our remarks in connection with the Senate amendments and also the bills that were passed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas?

There was no objection.

BENT'S OLD FORT NEAR LA JUNTA, COLO.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H.R. 6851) authorizing the establishment of a national historic site at Bent's Old Fort near La Junta, Colo. The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly, the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union for the consideration of the bill H.R. 6851, with Mr. EVINS in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

By unanimous consent, the first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. ASPINALL] will be recognized for 30 minutes and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SAYLOR] for 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 5 minutes.

(Mr. ASPINALL asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Chairman, this is a comparatively small bill. It is true that it does have for its purpose the authorizing of a small historical site in the southeastern part of Colorado. I shall ask my colleague the gentleman from the southeastern district of Colorado [Mr. CHENOWETH] to explain the bill in detail.

Mr. Chairman, Bent's Old Fort, which is the subject matter of this legislation, was one of the great centers of fur trading during the height of its activity in the Rocky Mountains. It played a unique part in pioneer settlement of the Southwest. The Board, established by act of Congress, to advise on national parks, historic sites, buildings, and monuments, has stated that Bent's Old Fort has exceptional value to commemorate and illustrate the history of the country.

The State of Colorado at present owns 5 acres of land containing the actual site of the fort. This land is administered by the State Historical Society. This small area, however, is inadequate to conserve the historic setting and allow proper interpretation of the fort to the visiting public.

H.R. 6851 directs the Department of the Interior to establish Bent's Old Fort as a national historic site. This is not an expensive project. Land acquisition cost is estimated at \$46,240. The 5-acre tract owned by the State, it is understood, will be donated.

An excellent report of the National Park Service demonstrating the suitability of this site for addition to the national park system is in the committee file and I welcome any of my colleagues to examine it.

A brief history of Bent's Old Fort starts with the year 1821, the year in which Mexico became independent from Spain. American merchants opened trade relations at Santa Fe in what is now New Mexico. In 1829, Charles and William Bent, fur traders, entered business at Santa Fe. In 1833-34, the St. Vrain Co. completed Bent's Old Fort on the Arkansas River as a center of operations for both the business of the Santa Fe Trail and the Indian trade. In 1836, the fort served as the base of operations for John Fremont's third expedition and the fort became headquarters for the Upper Platte and Arkansas Indian Agency. After serving as a depot for U.S. Army supplies during the Mexican War, the old fort was abandoned in 1849. Reopened in 1861, it served as a stage station for the Barlow-Sanderson Overland Stage, Mail, & Express Co.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of May 24, 1960
86th-2d, No. 94

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed agricultural appropriation bill. Senate sustained veto of depressed areas bill. House debated public works appropriation bill.

SENATE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. By a vote of 74 to 1, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 12117. pp. 10136-7, 10144-57, 10158-67

Agreed to an amendment by Sen. Kerr to increase the appropriation for Watershed Protection (small watershed program under Public Law 566) from \$32 million to \$37 million. This is an increase of \$10 million above the budget estimate of \$27 million, and an increase of \$5 million over the House bill and the Senate Committee recommendation. pp. 10147-49

Rejected the following amendments:

By Sen. Williams, Del., to strike out the authorization for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation to use available funds to liquidate its assets. pp. 10149-50

By Sen. Williams, Del., to reduce the authorization for the 1961 ACP program from \$250 million to \$100 million. pp. 10155-9

By Sen. Humphrey to increase the appropriation item, "Plant and animal disease and pest control," from \$52,236,000 to \$55,236,000. Sen. Humphrey explained that the amendment "would restore the brucellosis funds to the level of operations which we had in 1958." pp. 10159-61

By Sen. Humphrey to increase the appropriation for conservation operations of the Soil Conservation Service from \$83,132,000 to \$83,882,000. pp. 10161-3

By Sen. Humphrey to increase the appropriation for the school lunch program from \$110 million to \$135 million. pp. 10163-4

Senate conferees were appointed. p. 10167

2. DEPRESSED AREAS. By a vote of 45 yeas to 39 nays failed to override the President's veto of S. 722, the depressed areas bill (a two-thirds affirmative vote is necessary to override a Presidential veto). pp. 10104-34, 10137-8

3. MINERALS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment H. R. 10455, to revise and simplify several provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920. p. D455

4. LANDS; ARCHEOLOGICAL DATA. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) with amendment S. 1185, to provide for the preservation of historical and archeological data on public and other lands which might otherwise be lost as a result of the construction of a dam. p. D455

5. WATER RESOURCES. Concurred in the House amendment to S. 1605, to grant the consent of Congress to Kan. and Nebr. to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to the apportionment of the waters of the Big Blue River and its tributaries as they affect these States. This bill will now be sent to the President. p. 10157

6. CASEIN IMPORTS. Senate conferees were appointed on H. R. 9862, to extend the suspension of the import duty on casein until June 30, 1963. House conferees have already been appointed. p. 10158

7. FOOD INSPECTION. Sen. Humphrey inserted a resolution urging adequate plant and animal disease inspectors in the Duluth-Superior area to avoid "loss of time for labor and delay of shipping operations." p. 10086

8. OLEOMARGARINE. At the request of Sen. Johnson, S. 2168, to amend the Navy ration statute so as to provide for the serving of oleomargarine, was made the unfinished business. p. 10167

9. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Sen. Johnson announced that the Policy Committee would meet soon to consider scheduling debate on S. 2759, the wheat bill, and H. R. 7681, to transfer certain forest land authorities from Interior to this Department. He stated the Senate would not meet on Memorial ^{Day}, but would adjourn over from Fri., May 27 to Tues., May 31. p. 10100

HOUSE

10. PUBLIC WORKS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 12326, but deferred a final vote on the bill until Wed., May 25. pp. 10177-202

11. FARM CREDIT. The Agriculture Committee reported with amendment H. R. 10310, to amend the Farm Credit Act of 1933 so as to provide for increased representation by regional banks for cooperatives on the Board of Directors of the Central Bank for Cooperatives (H. Rept. 1650). pp. 10220-1

12. RECLAMATION. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1892, to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to construct, operate, and maintain the Norman reclamation project, Oklahoma (H. Rept. 1644). p. 10220

the consumption of farm products, the way to do it is not by spending this amount of money to provide fertilizer and other things which will increase farm production.

I commend the Senator from Delaware for the position which he took. I shall gladly support him in the amendment which he has offered today.

The time has come to declare the facts as they exist. It is argued that each farmer will get about \$170. There are 1,100,000 of them—1,100,000 voters. How can we afford to pay each one \$170? The farmer has rebelled against this. He does not want to be offended in that way. Yet that is what we are doing on the floor of the Senate. I will not be a party to it.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I thank the Senator from Ohio for his statement. I fully agree with his statement. I say again that I know there are Members of the Senate who sincerely believe in the full appropriation for this program. I respect the right of any Senator to differ with the position I take and which I know the Senator from Ohio takes. But I join with the Senator from Ohio in questioning whether there is any degree of sincerity in the statement of Mr. Koch, the president of the National Agricultural Limestone Institute, so far as the American farmer is concerned. His only interest is in selling \$500 million worth of lime to the U.S. Government. He is interested in what he can make on the farmer and not in what he can do for him.

I point out again that in the letter sent throughout Ohio and throughout Delaware as well as throughout other States he has noted that the amount involved is \$250 million and has suggested that instead of cutting it to \$100 million it should be increased to \$500 million a year. He is strongly against the action of those who voted against the increase.

He was careful in the letters to point out and emphasize the fact that the institute is calling this to the reader's attention not with the idea of defeating a certain Senator; but that objective is certainly foremost in his mind. The letter was sent out for only one reason, and that was to be a warning to Members of the Senate that if we continue to vote against their recommendations for appropriations, they will circularize the farmers of our States in an attempt to defeat us in the election. There is an implied threat in every one of the letters.

Mr. LAUSCHE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. I yield.
Mr. LAUSCHE. Does the Senator have a copy of that letter?

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Yes.
Mr. LAUSCHE. I have not been able to locate my own copy.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. It so happens that I have a copy of the letter that went to the farmers in Ohio as well as copies of the letters which were sent to the various other States including Delaware.

I call attention again to the fact that along with each of the letters that went

to the various farmers was an alleged reprint from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. It was described as a part of the proceedings of the 86th Congress, 1st session, under date of June 2, 1959.

That enclosure was not the proceedings of the Senate of that day on the debate on this question. All contain excerpts from statements which various Senators made as they spoke on the amendment. It is made to appear that practically all the speakers were opposed to the amendment.

If a man wishes to distribute the proceedings of the U.S. Senate from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, they are supposed to be printed in their entirety. He does not have a right to take a paragraph from a man's statement at one place and another paragraph from another man's statement, assemble them, and send them out under the heading "CONGRESSIONAL RECORD Proceedings" without an indication that they are only excerpts from the RECORD.

I believe Mr. Koch has gone a little too far in his concern to sell lime to the U.S. Government. I wonder if it would not do him good to get out in the old-fashioned way, as many American farmers do, and work for a living rather than to sit back and gouge the American taxpayers as well as the farmers as he has been doing for the last several years.

I hope the amendment will be adopted, not as a repudiation of Mr. Koch, but on its merits. Certainly the taxpayers can well use the saving of \$150 million, which would be saved, and it would bring the amount down to the budget recommendations.

COMPACT FOR APPORTIONMENT OF WATERS OF BIG BLUE RIVER BETWEEN STATES OF KANSAS AND NEBRASKA

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to Senate bill 1605. After I make a short explanation, I desire to move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill—S.1605—granting the consent of Congress to the States of Kansas and Nebraska to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to the apportionment of the waters of the Big Blue River and its tributaries as they affect such States, which was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the consent of Congress is hereby given to the States of Kansas and Nebraska to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to the interests of such States in the waters of the Big Blue River and all its tributaries, and providing for an equitable apportionment between said States of the waters of the Big Blue River and its tributaries and for matters incident thereto: *Provided*, That one qualified person appointed by the President of the United States shall participate in such negotiations as chairman, representing the United States, and shall make a report to the President and to the Congress on the

proceedings and on the compact. The person so appointed shall be chosen from among persons who are regularly employed full time by a department or agency of the United States and shall receive no additional compensation by reason of appointment under this Act. His travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, shall be borne by the department or agency from which he is appointed. No compact, the negotiation of which is authorized by this Act, shall be binding upon the parties thereto until it has been ratified by the legislatures of each of the respective States, and approved by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, the House has amended the bill, which was passed last year by this body, by inserting an amendment in the nature of a substitute. The effect of the amendment is to limit the appointment by the President of the United States of the person who will represent the United States to a person who shall be chosen from among persons who are regularly employed, full time, by a department or agency of the United States, and it is provided that such person shall receive no additional salary.

The Senate version allowed the appointment of the Government representative to be made by the President from among persons either within the Government or outside the employ of the Government.

Before I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House, let me say that I consulted with the Senators from Kansas and also with my colleague from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS]; and all of them are in agreement with the motion which I shall make, and are in support of it.

Mr. CARLSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Nebraska yield?

Mr. HRUSKA. I yield.

Mr. CARLSON. I understand that the amendment relates to Senate bill 1605, which grants the consent of Congress to the States of Kansas and Nebraska to negotiate and enter into a compact relating to the apportionment of the waters of the Big Blue River and its tributaries as they affect such States.

Mr. HRUSKA. That is correct.

Mr. CARLSON. I also understand that, under the bill, the President will make the appointment; and I further understand that, under the amendment of the House of Representatives, instead of appointing any person, the President must appoint someone who already is employed by the Federal Government.

Mr. HRUSKA. That is correct; and no additional compensation will be paid to such person for his services on the Compact Commission.

Mr. CARLSON. Very well.

Mr. HRUSKA. Mr. President, having made that explanation—and let me say that the matter has been cleared by the leadership on both sides—I now move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Nebraska.

The motion was agreed to.

CONTINUATION FOR 2 YEARS OF EXISTING SUSPENSION OF DUTIES ON CERTAIN LATHES

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield to me?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. Mr. President, I ask that the Chair lay before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to House bill 9862.

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9862) to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, and requesting a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. BYRD of Virginia. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments, agree to the request of the House for a conference, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. BYRD of Virginia, Mr. KERR, Mr. FREAR, Mr. CARLSON, and Mr. BENNETT conferees on the part of the Senate.

AGRICULTURAL AND FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H.R. 12117) making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President—

Mr. COOPER. Mr. President, will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. COOPER. Let me say that I can understand the feeling of the Senator from Delaware [Mr. WILLIAMS]; but I should like to suggest to the Senate that when Senators vote on the amendment of the Senator from Delaware, they should distinguish between the two issues.

The Senator from Delaware has been talking about the practices of a representative of the Limestone Institute, as I understand it. But when the vote is taken, Senators must vote on the ACP program on its merits.

I know nothing about the matter of propriety to which the Senator from Delaware has referred. I assume that whatever he has said is correct. But I say that when the Senate proceeds to vote, it should consider whether it wishes to support the ACP program.

I should like to point out to the Senate that the agricultural conservation program is a cost-sharing program. The costs are shared between the Federal Government and the farmers themselves.

As to the limestone used in the program, I believe I am correct in saying that a few years ago, in 1953 or 1954, be-

cause questions had been raised about the use of limestone to increase crop production, the Department of Agriculture changed the regulations so as to provide that ACP limestone could no longer be used on any farmland for any crop, but must be restricted to land already in grass or legumes, or land being put into permanent or rotation pasture. That is, limestone can now be used only on fallow ground, for green-manure crops, for soil-building and conserving practices, not for crop production purposes. In most cases, I understand, the land must remain in grass for 3 or 4 years. If limestone is being used on cultivated land to increase crop production in the State of Delaware, that is something about which the Senator from Delaware can inquire.

I think the ACP program has been one of the best farm programs, reaching large numbers of small farmers at a relatively small cost per farm. It encourages a great variety of soil-building and water-conserving practices, and the farmers share the costs. The ACP makes it possible for thousands of farmers to build up their soil, establish and maintain vegetative cover, provide erosion control, follow better forestry practices, and engage in any number of other sound conservation practices. I have always supported this program, and I have seen the results it has brought to Kentucky.

I intend to support the action taken by the committee to provide the full regular authorization of \$250 million for the ACP. With all due deference to my friend the Senator from Delaware, I call attention to the fact that when the vote is taken, Senators will not be voting on whether some representative of the Limestone Institute followed a practice which might not be proper. Instead, we shall vote on the agricultural conservation program on its merits. I shall oppose the amendment, and I hope it will be defeated.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, as an illustration of the worth of the ACP, a statement about the agricultural conservation program in Kentucky.

There being no objection, the statement was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION PROGRAM IN KENTUCKY

Again for 1959 the owners and operators of over 40,000 Kentucky farms made use of agricultural conservation program (ACP) cost-sharing to make additional progress on their soil, water, and woodland conservation goals. These farmers, whose farms include about three-eighths of the cropland in the State, utilized over \$7 million of ACP funds, and matched that amount by their own contributions.

The establishment and improvement of permanent vegetative cover for soil and watershed protection have continued in recent years to be the most used ACP practices. However, there has been some reduction in the percentage of Kentucky's ACP funds used for these purposes, while forestry and mechanical or earth moving types of practices have increased. The establishment of livestock water facilities as a means of protecting vegetative cover or

making practicable the utilization of land for vegetative cover, is an important practice in the State, accounting for about one-seventh of the program. During the last 5 years, over 22,000 livestock water storage dams have been constructed in the State with ACP assistance.

For several years there has been a strong increase each year in the acreage of forestry practices. The latest annual report shows that 11,524 acres of trees were planted for forestry and erosion control purposes on almost 3,000 farms in 91 counties, and that 3,242 acres of timber stands were improved in 49 counties. The leading counties in tree planting were Perry, 763 acres; Clay, 548 acres; Floyd, 546 acres; Johnson, 457 acres; Knott, 449 acres; and Ohio, 443 acres.

During 1959, 1,735 farms in small watershed organized by local groups in 20 counties, usually under the provisions of the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act (Public Law 566), utilized \$410,000 of ACP funds to carry out land treatment measures in the 12 watersheds involved, which had been authorized for operations. When local groups are ready to move forward with organized watershed efforts, the ASC State committee gives special consideration to the allocation of ACP funds to the counties in which these small watersheds are located in order that the funds can be used as effectively as possible in advancing the farm and watershed conservation programs in the area. Additional amounts of ACP cost-sharing were used in several watersheds authorized for planning, but not then authorized for the construction of major works of improvement.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kentucky yield?

Mr. COOPER. I yield.

Mr. WILLIAMS of Delaware. In my remarks I made it clear that there can always be an honest difference of opinion among Senators and that many Senators and organizations are sincerely supporting this program.

Certainly I do not question their sincerity, but I do question the sincerity of Mr. Koch. I think he is primarily interested in selling lime regardless of what the farmers get out of its use; and furthermore I seriously question the propriety of the manner in which he seeks to generate support in having these appropriations increased. I think that is an entirely off-base activity by him and his organization.

In this country we have a system in which lobbyists have a right to submit their views to Senators—and certainly I respect the right of any organization to present its views to us—however, I believe that as a lobbyist, Mr. Koch has gone too far. When he tried to distort the record by attempting to make the farmers believe that all Members of Congress, except a very few, are in favor of this proposal he goes too far.

Furthermore, I point out that it is definitely established that the material which Mr. Koch distributed as a reproduction of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD was only excerpts from the RECORD. Obviously he did not include all of the congressional proceedings in connection with that matter. Nevertheless, the material which was sent out by him was handled in such a way as to give the impression that it constituted all of the congressional proceedings in connection with the debate of June 2, 1959.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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HIGHLIGHTS: Sen. Proxmire urged increased price supports for dairy products. Rep. Hoeven introduced sugar bill.

HOUSE

1. COLOR ADDITIVES. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendment H. R. 7624, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act so as to authorize the use of suitable color additives in or on foods, drugs, and cosmetics in accordance with regulations prescribing the conditions (including maximum tolerances) under which such additives may be safely used (H. Rept. 1761) p. 11193
2. RECLAMATION. Requested the President to return S. 1892, to authorize construction of the Norman, Okla., reclamation project, for a correction in the engrossed copy of the bill. p. 11152
3. WILDLIFE. The Fisheries and Wildlife Subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 12449, to amend the Migratory Bird Treaty Act to increase the penalties for violation of that Act. The "Daily Digest" states that this bill was amended with instructions to introduce a clean bill. p. D517
4. RECREATION; FLOOD CONTROL. The Flood Control Subcommittee of the Public Works Committee voted to report to the full committee H. R. 900, to provide that 75%

of receipts from certain recreational activities in connection with lands acquired for flood control and other purposes shall be paid to the State.

p. D517

5. IMPORTS. The "Daily Digest" states that conferees agreed to file conference reports on the following bills: p. D517
H. R. 9862, to extend the suspension of the import duty on casein until June 30, 1963;
H. R. 9881, to extend for two years the existing provisions of law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders;
H. R. 9322, to make permanent the existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wool.
 6. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. Rep. Wolf inserted an article describing the work being done by the ICA mission in their programs of community development in rural villages in the Philippines and other underdeveloped areas. pp. 11163-4
 7. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Morse inserted, and he and several other Representatives criticized, a recent study report on reorganization of the Organization for European Economic Cooperation by calling it an attempt "to circumvent the constitutional provisions which place in the Congress ... the control of the trade policies ..." pp. 11164-85
 8. INTEREST RATES. Rep. Patman criticized the administration's interest rate policy which, he stated, will cost the taxpayers \$130,000,000 for refinancing bonds before these bonds mature. pp. 11185
 9. PATENTS; RESEARCH. Rep. Holifield discussed his reasons for believing that "the Government ... should own patents resulting from work it has financed" and inserted a statement by Admiral Rickover to back his position. pp. 11185-92
- SENATE
10. DAIRY PRICE SUPPORTS. Sen. Proxmire inserted portions of the testimony before the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee on S. 2917, to increase dairy price supports, including the testimony of this Department, and stated, "it seems to me these hearings make a devastating case for the bill. It would cost the Federal Government very little. It would significantly increase the depressed income of the dairy farmers of this Nation." pp. 11106-16
 11. FOREIGN TRAVEL. Passed as reported S. 3102, to strengthen the domestic and foreign commerce of the U. S. by providing for the establishment of an Office of International Travel and Tourism and a Travel Advisory Board. pp. 11139-45
 12. MARINE RESEARCH. The Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 2692, to provide a ten-year program of oceanographic research and surveys, including research on the utilization of marine products for human consumption, animal feeds, and fertilizers and organic chemicals (S.Rept. 1525). p. 11098
 13. WHEAT LOANS. Sen. Morse inserted two letters from Oregon farmers defending the CCC loans they had received on their wheat crops, and Sen. Morse stated the letters "will provide many of the answers to ill-informed persons unfamiliar with the operation and financing of wheat farms." p. 11146

June 16, 1960

HOUSE

MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Began and concluded general debate on this bill, H. R. 12619 (pp. 11848-71, 11875-87). As reported by the Appropriations Committee the bill includes the following: Provides \$150,000,000 for technical cooperation, with a proviso that none of the funds shall be used to initiate any project or activity which has not been justified to the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations. Provides \$2,000,000 to finance the cost of ocean freight for relief supplies sent to needy persons abroad under the auspices of approved U. S. voluntary non-profit agencies. Provides \$550,000,000 for advances to the Development Loan Fund. Provides that none of funds appropriated shall be used to make loans to small farmers in foreign countries, or to study the advisability of a Point Four Youth Corps to train young people to serve abroad in the technical cooperation program. Provides \$5,250,000 for the Department of the Army for economic development, assistance, etc., in the Ryukyu Islands, with a proviso that the President may transfer to any other department or agency any of the functions performed by the Department of the Army. Provides that none of the funds appropriated for Defense Support, the Development Loan Fund, Special Assistance, or the President's Special Authority and Contingency Fund shall be used to finance the construction of any new flood control, reclamation, or other water or related land resource project or program which has not met the standards and criteria used in determining the feasibility of such projects in the U. S.

Regarding the use of surplus agricultural commodities by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, the committee report states as follows:

"In view of the State Department's concurrence that it is possible to substitute up to a limit of \$6,000,000, the use of P. L. 480 Title II commodities as our contribution to this program, the Committee urges the Department to take such action during the coming fiscal year. These commodities should be purchased from the Commodity Credit Corporation. If they are not purchased the corresponding dollar savings should be placed in reserve."

15. PUBLIC LAW 480. "The Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "ordered the chairman to introduce a clean bill to amend the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 (P. L. 480, 83d Congress)." p. D562
16. MINIMUM WAGE. The Education and Labor Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 12677, to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 so as to increase the Federal minimum wage level. p. D562
17. NONFAT DRY MILK. Rep. Marshall called attention to "the dangerous situation confronting the dairy industry as a result of the gross misuse being made of large quantities of surplus nonfat dry milk under our export subsidy and relief programs overseas," contended that dry milk was recombined with coconut oil and water in certain countries and sold as regular fluid milk, and inserted several items on the matter. He urged support for legislation to prohibit any dairy commodity produced in the U. S. from being sold or disposed of under Public Law 480 for use outside the U. S. for filled milk or filled cheese, and inserted portions of the testimony on the agricultural appropriation bill for 1961 in which he questioned Assistant Secretary McLain regarding this proposed legislation and a statement from this Department stating that it had taken steps to assure that nonfat dry milk sold under Public Law 480 is not being used in the manufacture of filled milk or cheese. pp. 11871-5
18. WOOL. Received the conference report on H. R. 9322, to continue the suspension of duties on certain coarse wool (H. Rept. 1883) (p. 11845). As agreed to by

the conferees the bill would make permanent the existing suspension of import duties on certain coarse wools imported under bond for use in the manufacture of rugs and carpets and certain other products, would add papermakers' felts to such list of products, and would provide that the standards for determining grades of wools to be those established from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Passed without amendment H. J. Res. 696, to provide for the designation of September 1960 as "National Wool Month." pp. 11846-7

19. PROPERTY; PERSONNEL. Received the conference report on H. R. 9881, to extend for 2 years, until July 1, 1962, the existing provisions of law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders (H. Rept. 1885) (pp. 11845-6). The conferees deleted a Senate amendment which would have provided that the exemption from duties for a person or members of his family would be applied to article up to but not exceeding in aggregate value \$5,000.
The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 9996, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act so as to prescribe procedures to insure that foreign excess property which is disposed of overseas will not be imported into the United States to the injury of the domestic economy. p. 11891
The Agriculture Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) H. R. 9732, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to convey a tract of Forest Service property in Calif. to the county of Trinity. p. D562
20. HOUSING. The Banking and Currency Committee was granted permission until midnight Sat., June 18, to file a report on H. R. 12603, the housing bill. p. 11846
21. WATERSHEDS. The "Daily Digest" states that the Agriculture Committee "approved 13 watershed projects." p. D562
22. FARM LOANS. The Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported without amendment (June 14) H. R. 6456, H. R. 6498, and H. R. 6529, to exempt certain debts owed by members of the Crow Creek Sioux, the Standing Rock Sioux, and the Lower Brule Sioux, respectively, to the tribes and to the U. S. (including certain Farmers Home Administration loans) from being treated as an offset against compensation received by them for land taken in connection with the construction of the Fort Randall Dam and Reservoir project.
23. CASEIN IMPORTS. Received the conference report on H. R. 9862, to continue the suspension of duty on casein (H. Rept. 1884) (p. 11846). As agreed to by the conferees the bill continues until June 30, 1963, the existing suspension of duty on casein and lactarene, but provides that the suspension of duty is not to apply with respect to sodium caseinate, sodium phosphocaseinate, or other caseinates, any of which casein or lactarene is the component material or chief value.
24. PERSONNEL. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee voted to report (but did not actually report) S. 2857, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide for refunds of contributions in the case of annuitants whose length of service exceeds the amount necessary to provide the maximum annuity allowable under the act; and H. R. 7810, to credit periods of internment during World War II to certain Federal employees of Japanese ancestry for purposes of the Civil Service Retirement Act and the Annual and Sick Leave Act. p. D563



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No. 110

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Reverend William Coley Roeger, S.T.M., pastor of St. James' Evangelical Lutheran Church, Chalfont, Pa., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, Who art truly our mighty fortress and a bulwark that never faileth, we give thanks unto Thee for Thy goodness vouchsafed to Thy children in this fair land. We praise Thee for the precious heritage of liberty which is ours, and we beseech Thee that we may be found worthy of Thy trust in us. Give to the leaders of our Nation true love of liberty, a zeal for righteousness, and courage to choose the hard right rather than the easy wrong. Kindle in them a determination to lead our Nation and the world to peace with honor and justice, and in all their deliberations guide them by Thy most Gracious Spirit; through Jesus Christ Thy Son our Lord. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed a joint resolution of the following title, in which concurrence of the House is requested:

S.J. Res. 170. Joint resolution to authorize the participation in an international convention of representative citizens from the North Atlantic Treaty nations to examine how greater political and economic cooperation among their peoples may be promoted, to provide for the appointment of U.S. delegates to such convention, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 12117) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and Farm Credit Administration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to the amendments of the Senate numbered 4 and 6 to the foregoing bill.

COMMITTEE ON RULES

Mr. SMITH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Rules may have until midnight tonight to file certain privileged reports.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

IMPORT DUTIES ON CERTAIN COARSE WOOL

Mr. MILLS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 9322) to make permanent the existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wool:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1883)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9322) to make permanent the existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wool, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1 and 2 and from its amendment to the title of the bill.

W. D. MILLS,
AIME J. FORAND,
CECIL R. KING,
N. M. MASON,
JOHN BYRNES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HARRY F. BYRD,
ROBT. S. KERR,
J. ALLEN FREAR, Jr.,
FRANK CARLSON,
WALLACE F. BENNETT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate:

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9322) to make permanent the existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wool, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The bill as passed by the House would make permanent the existing suspension of import duties on certain coarse wools imported under bond for use in the manufacture of rugs and carpets and certain other products, would add papermakers' felts to such list of products, and would provide that the standards for determining grades of wools are to

be those established from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to law.

The Senate amendments to the text of the bill would limit the suspension of duties to the period ending June 30, 1963. The Senate amendment to the title of the bill conformed the title to the action of the Senate with respect to the text of the bill.

Under the conference agreement the suspension of duties is made permanent. The Senate recedes.

W. D. MILLS,
AIME J. FORAND,
CECIL R. KING,
N. M. MASON,
JOHN BYRNES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS BROUGHT INTO UNITED STATES UNDER GOVERNMENT OR- DERS

Mr. MILLS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 9881) to extend for 2 years the existing provisions of law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1885)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9881) to extend for two years the existing provisions of law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders, having met after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the Senate recede from its amendment to the text of the bill and from its amendment to the title of the bill.

W. D. MILLS,
AIME J. FORAND,
CECIL R. KING,
N. M. MASON,
JOHN BYRNES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HARRY F. BYRD,
ROBT. S. KERR,
J. ALLEN FREAR, Jr.,
FRANK CARLSON,
WALLACE F. BENNETT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of

the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9881) to extend for 2 years the existing provisions of law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The bill as passed by both the House and the Senate provides for a 2-year extension (until July 1, 1962) of the existing provisions of law (the act of June 27, 1942, as amended) relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders.

The Senate amendment added a new section to the bill. Under this provision, the exemption from duties provided by the act of June 27, 1942, for a person or members of his family would be applied to articles up to but not exceeding in aggregate value \$5,000, and would not be allowed in the case of an assignment of less than 6 months. Under the conference agreement, the Senate recedes.

As a result of the conference action, the bill provides for a 2-year extension of the duty-suspension privilege provided by existing law. It was the understanding and intention of the conferees, however, that during this 2-year extension period the departments and agencies charged with the responsibility of administering and policing this law will so administer it as to safeguard against any possible abuses of the duty-suspension privilege and will, if necessary, issue appropriate regulations to insure stricter administration of the law. It is also the understanding and intention of the conferees that all such departments and agencies will submit information to the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Finance, not later than January 15, 1962, with respect to the operation and administration of the law, including a statement of actions taken to improve its administration and recommendations for any statutory changes or limitations which may be necessary in order to effect adequate safeguards against abuses.

W. D. MILLS,
AIME J. FORAND,
CECIL R. KING,
N. M. MASON,
JOHN BYRNES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES ON CERTAIN SHOE LATHES AND CASEIN

Mr. MILLS submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H.R. 9862) to continue for 2 years the existing extension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing:

CONFERENCE REPORT (H. REPT. No. 1884)

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9862) to continue for two years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 2. (a) The Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein", approved September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 579; 19 U.S.C. 1001, par. 19 note), as amended by Public Law 86-405, approved April 4, 1960, is amended by striking out 'July 1, 1960' and inserting in lieu thereof 'June 30, 1963'.

"(b) Effective with respect to imports entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after the expiration of thirty days following the date of enactment of this Act such Act is further amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a semicolon and the following: 'except that such suspension of duty shall not apply with respect to sodium caseinate, sodium phospho-caseinate, or other caseinates, any of the foregoing of which casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe'."

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill and agree to the same.

W. D. MILLS,
AIME J. FORAND,
CECIL R. KING,
N. M. MASON,
JOHN BYRNES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HARRY F. BYRD,
ROBT. S. KERR,
J. ALLEN FREAR, JR.
FRANK CARLSON,
WALLACE F. BENNETT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9862) to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The bill as passed by both the House and the Senate provides a 2-year extension (until August 7, 1962) of the existing suspension of duties on copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts from models of shoe lasts and capable of producing more than one size shoe last from a single size model of a shoe last.

The Senate amendment to the text of the bill added a new section 2 to the bill. Subsection (a) of the new section 2 continues (subject to the limitation contained in the new section 2(b)) until the close of June 30, 1963, the existing suspension of duty on casein and lactarene. Under subsection (b) of the new section 2 as passed by the Senate, the suspension of duty would not apply to casein imported for use for human food or for conversion to such use. This limitation applied, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, to imports entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after the expiration of 30 days following the date of the enactment of the bill.

Under the conference agreement section 2(a) as passed by the Senate is retained. Under the conference agreement, however, section 2(b) provides (as a substitute for the limitation in section 2(b) as passed by the Senate) that the suspension of duty is not to apply with respect to sodium caseinate, sodium phosphocaseinate, or other caseinates, any of the foregoing of which casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value.

The Senate amendment to the title of the bill conformed the title to the Senate action in adding the new section 2. The House recedes.

W. D. MILLS,
AIME J. FORAND,
CECIL R. KING,
N. M. MASON,
JOHN BYRNES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may have until midnight Saturday night to file a report on the bill H.R. 12603.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

NATIONAL WOOL MONTH

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution (H.J. Res. 696) to provide for the designation of the month of September 1960, as "National Wool Month."

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the joint resolution, as follows:

Whereas September 1960 marks the two hundredth anniversary of the recognition of wool production and wool manufacture in the United States as an industry; and

Whereas from its humble beginning in the homes and on the farms of the colonists in the early 1600's, the American wool growing and textile industry has become an integral part of our national economy and one of our great industries with millions of citizens directly, or indirectly, dependent upon it, and representing more than \$5,000,000,000 a year in the retail value of its products; and

Whereas its nationwide scope is evidenced in that over three thousand of the three thousand and sixty-eight counties in the United States are involved in one or more wool production or textile operations, with wool grown in every State of the Union, including Alaska and Hawaii; and

Whereas this great industry has been and is now facing severe competition from various sources, and is fighting in every way to preserve wool growing and wool manufacturing in the United States, it is most fitting that national recognition and support be given the wool industry: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President is authorized and requested to issue a proclamation designating the month of September 1960 as "National Wool Month", and calling upon the people of the United States to observe such month with appropriate activities and ceremonies.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

(Mr. McCORMACK asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES ON CERTAIN SHOE LATHES AND CASEIN

JUNE 16, 1960.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. MILLS, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 9862]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9862) to continue for two years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the text of the bill and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

SEC. 2. (a) The Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein", approved September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 579; 19 U.S.C. 1001, par. 19 note), as amended by Public Law 86-405, approved April 4, 1960, is amended by striking out "July 1, 1960" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1963".

(b) Effective with respect to imports entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after the expiration of thirty days following the date of enactment of this Act such Act is further amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a semicolon and the following: "except that such suspension of duty shall not apply with respect to sodium caseinate, sodium phospho-caseinate, or other caseinates, any of the foregoing of which casein or lactarene is the component material of

2 SUSPEND IMPORT DUTY ON CERTAIN SHOE LATHES AND CASEIN

chief value, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe''.

And the Senate agree to the same.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate to the title of the bill and agree to the same.

W. D. MILLS,
AIME J. FORAND,
CECIL R. KING,
N. M. MASON,
JOHN BYRNES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

HARRY F. BYRD,
ROBT. S. KERR,
J. ALLEN FREAR, JR.,
FRANK CARLSON,
WALLACE F. BENNETT,

Managers on the Part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9862) to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

The bill as passed by both the House and the Senate provides a 2-year extension (until August 7, 1962) of the existing suspension of duties on copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts from models of shoe lasts and capable of producing more than one size shoe last from a single size model of a shoe last.

The Senate amendment to the text of the bill added a new section 2 to the bill. Subsection (a) of the new section 2 continues (subject to the limitation contained in the new sec. 2(b)) until the close of June 30, 1963, the existing suspension of duty on casein and lactarene. Under subsection (b) of the new section 2 as passed by the Senate, the suspension of duty would not apply to casein imported for use for human food or for conversion to such use. This limitation applied, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, to imports entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after the expiration of 30 days following the date of the enactment of the bill.

Under the conference agreement section 2(a) as passed by the Senate is retained. Under the conference agreement, however, section 2(b) provides (as a substitute for the limitation in sec. 2(b) as passed by the Senate) that the suspension of duty is not to apply with respect to sodium caseinate, sodium phospho-caseinate, or other caseinates, any of the foregoing of which casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value.

The Senate amendment to the title of the bill conformed the title to the Senate action in adding the new section 2. The House recedes.

W. D. MILLS,
AIME J. FORAND,
CECIL R. KING,
N. M. MASON,
JOHN BYRNES,

Managers on the Part of the House.

Digest of CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS

OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OFFICE OF
BUDGET AND FINANCE

(For Department
Staff Only)

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For actions of June 17 and
June 18, 1960

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HIGHLIGHTS: Senate passed: Federal pay bill; Labor-Hew appropriation bill; omnibus flood control bill. Senate committee reported general Government matters and independent offices appropriation bills. House Rules Committee cleared Poage farm bill. House passed mutual security appropriation bill. (Highlights continued on page 7.)

SENATE - June 17

- FEDERAL PAY BILL.** Passed, 62-17, this bill, H. R. 9883, without amendment. The bill will now be sent to the President. pp. 12053-4, 12062-101
Rejected the following amendments:
By Sen. Carlson, 28-54, to provide for an increase averaging 6% rather than 7½% for classified employees. pp. 12063-71
By Sen. Ellender, 19-63, to limit increases to employees whose salary is not over \$10,000. pp. 12071-8
By Sen. Ellender, 23-58, to eliminate legislative employees from the bill. pp. 12078-82
By Sen. Church, to confine the bill to postal workers, 22-58. pp. 12082-8
By Sen. Dirksen, 11-70, to authorize the President to adjust pay to make it comparable to that in private enterprise. pp. 12088-97

Rejected, 21-56, a motion by Rep. Ervin to recommit the bill with instructions to report it back in separate bills for (1) postal and (2) other employees. pp. 12097-101

As passed, the bill includes provisions as follows: Provides for a general increase of $7\frac{1}{2}\%$ in the pay for Government employees. Increases salaries of the chief legal officers of departments from \$19,000 to \$20,000. Establishes the position of Administrative Assistant Secretary in HEW. Provides 5 additional supergrades in ICC.

Labor-HEW appropriation

2. APPROPRIATIONS. Passed, 63-6, with amendments the/ bill, H. R. 11390. Senate conferees were appointed. pp. 12177, 12224, 12230-43

The Appropriations Committee reported with amendments H. R. 11389, the general Government matters appropriation bill (S. Rept. 1610), and H. R. 11776, the independent offices appropriation bill (S. Rept. 1611). p. 12045

3. FLOOD CONTROL. Passed, 70-5, with amendments H. R. 7634, the omnibus flood control and rivers and harbors bill (pp. 12177-224). A letter from Assistant Secretary Peterson to Sen. Bush, comparing distribution of approved installation cost for flood prevention measures with that proposed in the Uniform Cost-Sharing Act, was inserted in the Record. (pp. 12218-222). Senate conferees were appointed (p. 12224).

4. IMPORTS. Agreed to conference reports on the following bills: ~~H. R. 9881, to extend the existing law relating to free importation of personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders (p. 12225). H. R. 9322, to make permanent the existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wool (pp. 12225-6). H. R. 9862, to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe-last roughing or for shoe-last finishing and for 3 years on casein (pp. 12226-30).~~

5. PUBLIC DEBT; TAXATION. Began debate on H. R. 12381, to extend for 1 year the public debt limit and the existing corporate normal-tax rate and certain excise-tax rates. pp. 12243-50

6. LIFE INSURANCE. The Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported without amendment S. 3421, to amend the Federal Employees' Group Life Insurance Act so as to provide authority for the Commission to determine claimants if no claim is filed (S. Rept. 1609). p. 12045

7. FARM LABOR. The names of Sens. Humphrey, Hart, Douglas, McNamara, Murray, Dodd, Proxmire, Clarke, and Young of Ohio were added as cosponsors of S. 3666, to extend the Mexican farm labor program for 2 years and to amend it to provide certain safeguards for the protection of domestic agricultural workers. pp. 12051, 12252

8. INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS. Both Houses received from the State Department a report on U. S. contributions to international organizations for the fiscal year 1959. pp. 12043, 12175

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9. FARM PROGRAM. The Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 12261, the Poage farm bill to modify market adjustment and price support programs for wheat and feed grains and to provide a high-protein food distribution program. p. 12159

10. MUTUAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. By a vote of 258 to 154, passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 12619. pp. 12102-59, 12170-1

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, I assume that it is the intention of the majority leader to conclude action on the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, which is the business of tonight. I would like to ask him whether he has any observations with respect to Senate business for tomorrow.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. First, the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] wishes to present two or three conference reports. Then we shall resume consideration of the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, which we hope to conclude this evening.

I should like to plan to have the Senate convene tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock at which time it is planned to proceed to consider the debt ceiling bill and the tax extension bill.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, is the Senate to infer from that statement that the debt ceiling and tax extension bills will be the order of business tomorrow?

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No; I cannot tell about that at this time.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I cannot hear the Senator from Texas.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. The Senator from Illinois asked if he could infer from what I said that in the morning the Senate will consider the debt ceiling bill and the excise tax bill and that they will be the order of business tomorrow. I told him I could not tell him at this time.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Other than that, I wonder if the Senate can be advised what other measures may come up tomorrow.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. I do not know, until we decide on the tax measure. The Senator from Illinois is fully aware of my problems in that connection, and I trust he will not embarrass me more than I am already embarrassed.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I trust I have not embarrassed the distinguished Senator.

Mr. JOHNSON of Texas. No. But I am embarrassed in not being in a position to tell the Senator as to what we intend to schedule tomorrow. I cannot definitely tell him at this moment whether the bill to which he referred will be scheduled, but during consideration of the appropriation bill for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and before the yea-and-nay vote on that bill, I shall be able to do so. I assume there will be time between now and the rollcall vote to make the desired announcement.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am sure the majority leader knows that my questions are never designed to embarrass him. Senators, of course, would like to know what the order of business is for the remainder of the day and what may be anticipated for tomorrow. I appreciate the difficulties involved in setting the schedule, but I am quite satisfied with the answer at the moment, because I am sure that later in the evening there will be some clarification.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON CERTAIN EFFECTS BROUGHT INTO THE UNITED STATES UNDER GOVERNMENT ORDERS—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9881) to extend for 2 years the existing provisions of law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of June 16, 1960, p. 11845, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, the bill H.R. 9881 provides for a 2-year extension of the present law permitting the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States by citizens and returning from foreign assignments under Government orders.

The Finance Committee proposed an amendment which was accepted by the Senate to limit the value of such goods and to require that the assignment in each case be for a minimum period.

The amendment was adopted primarily to prevent excessive amounts from being brought in free of duty and it was felt that the limitation as to value and time would correct this possibility.

The House conferees pointed out a number of administrative problems and to several other statutes permitting the free importation of household and personal effects that the amendment might appear to modify or be in conflict with.

The House stood firm in its opposition to the amendment but joined with the Senate conferees in admonishing the departments and agencies affected that very close checks should be kept on the use of this privilege during the 2 years of the extension and that abuses or the importation of unreasonable amounts by individuals might cause changes in the law next time it comes up for renewal. The agencies are to file a report not later than January 15, 1962, with respect to the operation of the law. On this basis the conferees agreed to recede and I hope the conference report will be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, I do not intend to object to the receding on the part of the Senate conferees, but I would like to point out briefly that the views of the Senate were supposed to be represented by the conferees appointed

by the Senate, and among the Senate conferees there was not one single member who voted for the Senate views as presented on a rollcall vote in the Senate.

I feel that this is a violation of Senate procedure, which requires that the conferees should represent the view of the Senate. However, in view of the lateness of the hour, I do not intend to insist upon any further consideration. I think that procedure involves a violation of the rule, and that in the future consideration should be given to the conferees representing the views of the Senate and not just merely the views of those Senators who oppose the amendment.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I appreciate the attitude of my friend from Indiana, but I think he is referring to another conference report. The one we have been discussing is the conference report on H.R. 9881, which relates to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders. I doubt that there was a yea-and-nay vote on that bill.

Mr. HARTKE. I apologize to the Senator.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Did the Senate conferees surrender the position of the Senate completely?

Mr. BENNETT. The Senate receded with an agreement.

Mr. ANDERSON. Did it surrender its position completely?

Mr. BENNETT. The Senate conferees surrendered their position with an agreement that the agencies should make a report by January 1, 1962, as to what they had done to step up their checks on possible abuse of this privilege.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

SUSPENSION OF DUTIES ON CERTAIN COARSE WOOL—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9322) to make permanent the existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wool. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.
(For conference report, see House proceedings of June 16, 1960, p. 11845, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, the House adopted H.R. 9322 which would make permanent the present temporary suspension of duties on certain coarse wools to be used in the manufacture of rugs, carpets, and so forth. The suspension was first adopted by law in 1957, for a period of 3 years.

The Senate amended the bill to provide for another 3-year extension and the House demanded a conference.

The reason that the Finance Committee originally recommended and the Senate adopted the 3-year extension was that one or two groups of wool producers had not satisfied themselves that there was not some risk in the permanent suspension. There was the thought that some day the domestic production of coarse wools might be interfered with by the importation of such wools.

In the conference it was pointed out that the finer wools are much more valuable than the coarse wools and it is the ambition of all sheepowners to improve their wools. It is most unlikely that the production of coarse wools will increase. The groups who originally had some apprehension about the duty suspension withdrew any objections and reservations. The House conferees were united in their stand that the permanent provision be retained and the Senate conferees receded. We shall, however, watch the operation of the measure, if it becomes law, and should any effect not now foreseeable occur in the future, the situation can be brought to the attention of the Senate.

I move that the conference report be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The report was agreed to.

SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES ON CERTAIN SHOE LATHES AND CASEIN—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H.R. 9862) to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the report.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The report will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the report.

(For conference report, see House proceedings of June 16, 1960, p. 11846, CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.)

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the report?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the report.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, as the Senate will recall, the original bill to extend for 3 years the exemption from duties applying to casein was adopted by the House without opposition and sent to the Senate.

Prior to Senate passage, but after the Finance Committee had reported the

bill, some opposition arose and the Finance Committee agreed to hold hearings. In the meantime, the expiration date ending the earlier suspension was very near, and, in order to provide for hearings, the Senate amended the bill to provide for an additional 90-day period to prevent the suspension from lapsing.

This meant, of course, that the original bill had passed both Houses and was no longer before us.

After hearings and executive action by the committee, the intent of the House, namely a 3-year extension of the suspension of duties, was reported by the Finance Committee in the form of an amendment to another House-passed bill, H.R. 9862. On the floor of the Senate an amendment was added which would prevent the duty suspension from applying to casein "imported for use for human food or for conversion to such use." The House demanded a conference.

Out of that conference came a compromise that seems not only fair but more easily administered.

The House conferees accepted the 3-year period of the suspension of duties adopted by the Senate, and also passed by the House on the earlier bill.

With regard to the Senate amendment concerning casein to be used for food, the House conferees stood firm in opposition. A compromise was worked out providing that the suspension of duty shall not apply "with respect to sodium caseinate, sodium phospho-caseinate, or other caseinates, any of the foregoing of which casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value."

Now practically all casein is theoretically edible, but it is not generally eaten until processed and made up in powdered form which is designated as "caseinate". Wheat is edible, but we grind it and process it before it is eaten. So it is with casein.

There is practically no domestic production of casein as such, although one plant makes caseinates from milk. Imported casein is used in other plants to make caseinates and caseinates themselves are imported in large quantities so that the plants that make caseinates from imported casein would be forced to close if the casein they use cannot be purchased at a price sufficiently below the price of imported caseinates. In other words, our imports of casein which would eventually be made into the consumable caseinate, would be replaced by the imports of the caseinate ready to be consumed. These caseinates already have acquired more than 50 percent of the domestic market and could increase tremendously. They may do so even under the provision which is now in the bill and which was approved by the conference, namely to retain the statutory duty of 2¾ cents, because of much lower foreign conversion costs.

The conferees could not put any higher duty on caseinates because no such figure was in conference. It could only carry out what seemed to be the real intent of the original amendment—to protect the domestic milk industry and the domestic plants employing do-

mestic labor in the production of the real edible form of casein.

I hope the conference report will be adopted.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I yield.

Mr. HARTKE. I should like to ask the Senator whether he does not understand that the conference report does not protect the milk industry, and that the conferees on the part of the Senate did not number among them any Senator who had voted for the amendment on the floor of the Senate?

Mr. BENNETT. The Senator from Utah feels—and he was one of the conferees—that the report carries out the principle of protecting the domestic milk industry just as effectively as if the original language had been left in the bill, because the real competition in the domestic industry is not from the manufacturers who transform casein into caseinates; it is from the foreign manufacturer who ships caseinates into the United States in the finished and consumable form. These foreign manufacturers have already captured between 50 and 60 percent of the domestic market, leaving less than 50 percent to the American manufacturer of caseinate. In its original form I believe the bill would have had the effect, perhaps, of protecting one producer of caseinate, who produced it directly from milk without going through the casein process, but it would have left the door open for the importation from Europe of finished caseinate. On that basis I doubt that the American manufacturer would have had the protection he sought. As it is now, foreign caseinates can come into the country and undersell domestic production by 3 or 4 cents. Perhaps the duty of 2¾ cents is not sufficient, but I think in view of the actual situation involved in the matter the committee gave equal protection to the domestic industry compared to that which was offered by the bill. It does have the advantage that caseinate can be readily identified by customs, whereas casein, whether it is edible or inedible, would be very difficult to detect.

Mr. HARTKE. I should like to ask the Senator if it is not true that none of the conferees representing the Senate's position voted for the amendment.

Mr. BENNETT. I am sure that the Senator from Utah did not vote for it. I cannot be categorically sure about the other conferees.

Mr. HARTKE. Is it not true that the Senator from Utah, representing the Senate on the conference, in fact opposed the amendment which was presented on the floor of the Senate and spoke against the amendment and voted against the amendment?

Mr. BENNETT. That is true.

Mr. HARTKE. He was selected by the Senate as a conferee to insist, under instructions from the Senate, on the Senate amendment. Is that correct?

Mr. BENNETT. That is true. I believe the Senator from Utah as one of conferees did a good job of preserving the real meaning of the Senate amendment. I do not believe it is a complete abandonment.

Mr. HARTKE. That statement of the Senator might be open to discussion. I should like to ask a further question of the Senator. How long a time was spent by the Senate conferees on insisting on the position of the Senate?

Mr. BENNETT. The conference took up the three bills which we have considered here. Most of the time was spent in discussing the casein bill, and the meeting lasted 2 hours.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Inasmuch as caseinate involves a price-supported commodity, it is possible for the President to establish quotas for the importation of this product should it appear that the importations were large enough to affect the price support program or drive the domestic product off the market. Is that not correct?

Mr. BENNETT. It is the understanding of the Senator from Utah that under section 22 that is possible.

Mr. AIKEN. That would be the proper procedure in the event caseinate, in spite of continuing the 2 $\frac{7}{8}$ cent tariff, continues to come into this country at a rate which would tend to destroy the domestic industry. Is that correct?

Mr. BENNETT. That is true. We may have to resort to that. As I have indicated, foreign caseinate has already captured between 50 and 60 percent of the market in this country.

Mr. HARTKE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I yield.

Mr. HARTKE. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator if any votes were cast by the Senate conferees in the conference on behalf of the amendment and on behalf of the Senate's position?

Mr. BENNETT. The memory of the Senator from Utah is not good enough to answer that question categorically.

Mr. HARTKE. Perhaps if the Senator were to confer with his fellow conferees he would be able to answer that question.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Certainly the Senator can remember how he voted. Did he or any other conferee on the part of the Senate vote to sustain the position of the Senate established by a yea and nay vote? That is a simple question.

Mr. BENNETT. I do not believe the matter came before the conference in that form.

Mr. ANDERSON. Would it be fair to say that no Senate conferee voted to sustain the Senate's position, adopted by a yea-and-nay vote in the Senate?

Mr. BENNETT. I think that is a fair statement.

Mr. ANDERSON. I think that is too bad.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, not a single Senate conferee voted to sustain the Senate position. I think the conference report should be rejected. I served on the committee. I am a good

friend of the Senator from Utah. On the welfare amendment, involving 3 million poor people, and on the credit involving \$300 million, he moved to reject the Senate's position before the House had even named its conferees. The House had not even named its conferees, yet the Senator from Utah moved to kick the amendment out in favor of a bill which would maintain the administration's position.

I opposed the casein bill. It would have some small advantage to my State. But I must say I have some resentment in finding the Republicans in complete control of the Committee on Finance. The chairman named two Republicans and two Democrats. To me, there should have been a 2-to-1 representation. There should have been a membership of 60 percent Democrats and 40 percent Republicans.

When the distinguished Senator from Indiana offers his amendment and does not get a single supporting vote for his position—no one to sustain his position—I think we ought to reject the fool thing and simply say, for once, that the Democrats are in control of the Senate. Two-thirds of the Senate approved an amendment but did not get a single vote for it in the committee of conference.

Let us go back and consider the report again. Let us name the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HARTKE], who sponsored the amendment, to go back as chairman of the conference.

Why must we pay so great a tribute to the sponsor of the amendment, and then, before it can be considered in the conference, we cannot get even a vote in favor of it from the Senate conferees? What is the matter with us? Are we ashamed to be Senators? That seems to be the case.

The testimony is that not a single Senator voted in conference to sustain the Senate's position. The Senator from Indiana had offered an amendment, which the Senate watered down to where there was not much left of it. Nevertheless, what little was left was entitled to a vote. It did not get one vote.

I suggest that we reject the whole fool thing and try again. Perhaps someday we can suggest that the Senate is a co-equal body. I am not trying to control the House; all I want to do is make certain that we have a chance to vote on it in the conference.

I suggest that we reject the conference report now.

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, I should like to make an observation. The Senator from Utah was not the chairman of the conference. The distinguished Senator from Virginia [Mr. BYRD], chairman of the Committee on Finance, was chairman of the conference. The Senate conferees consisted of three Democrats and two Republicans, which has been the pattern of the conferees in the Committee on Finance ever since I have been a member of that committee. I think we effectively carried out the will of the Senate.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. How many votes did the Senator give the Senate? Not one.

Mr. BENNETT. May I finish? This is a compromise which was worked out before any vote was taken. We effectively preserved the tariff on edible casein. I have nothing further to say.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I should like to speak for 1 minute. This action affects many millions of poor people throughout the country. I was the only one to speak. A motion was made by the Senator from Utah to throw it out even before the House had named its conferees. He simply moved to throw it out and get rid of it.

Then an amendment was offered by the distinguished Senator from Minnesota [Mr. McCARTHY], who I regret is not here, to provide that the dividend credit should be repealed. The House did not agree to it. It was brought under a closed rule, to let the House vote to see whether it really agreed to the great, fantastic benefit for those who own corporation stock.

But the Senator from Utah moved to throw out the amendment before the House even agreed to name its conferees. He agreed to surrender our position. So the Senator from Utah said, "Throw it out."

The amendment does not benefit my State, but I am sick and tired of seeing the Committee on Finance controlled by Republicans, at a time when the Senate has a two-thirds Democratic majority.

If Senators want to throw it out, that is all right. But let us recognize what we are doing. We Democrats are simply sitting here, letting the time pass by. If we are going to amount to something, let us say, "Here is a Democrat from Indiana. He had an amendment which was not even considered. He did not get a single vote from his own Democratic conferees on the conference."

The Senate voted for the amendment, but the amendment did not receive a single vote in conference. Why do we not give the Senator from Indiana a vote? Let us try again. Let the Senator from Indiana be appointed a conferee. Let him be the chairman of the conferees.

Are we to name conferees so that the Republicans will have complete control, and the Senator who offered the amendment will not even get a vote? That is what it means. That is how we are operating.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report. [Putting the question.]

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I ask for a division.

On a division, the report was agreed to.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I ask for the yeas and nays, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The result has been announced. It is too late to ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. I asked for the yeas and nays before the result was announced.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Before the yeas and nays were asked for, the result had been announced.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum. There is not a quorum present. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

[No. 231]

Aiken	Fong	Mansfield
Allott	Frear	Martin
Anderson	Gore	Monroney
Beall	Gruening	Morton
Bennett	Hart	Moss
Bible	Hartke	Muskie
Bridges	Hill	Pastore
Brunsdale	Holland	Prouty
Bush	Humphrey	Proxmire
Byrd, Va.	Jackson	Randolph
Byrd, W. Va.	Javits	Robertson
Cannon	Johnson, Tex.	Saltonstall
Carlson	Johnston, S.C.	Scott
Case, S. Dak.	Jordan	Smathers
Church	Keating	Smith
Clark	Kerr	Sparkman
Cooper	Kuchel	Symington
Curtis	Lausche	Talmadge
Dirksen	Long, Hawaii	Thurmond
Dodd	Long, La.	Wiley
Douglas	Lusk	Williams, Del.
Dworshak	McCarthy	Williams, N.J.
Eastland	McClellan	Young, N. Dak.
Ellender	McGee	Young, Ohio
Ervin	Magnuson	

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. WILLIAMS of New Jersey in the chair). A quorum is present.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Louisiana.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, a point of order. Was there a quorum present when the Senate agreed to the conference report?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On the RECORD there was a quorum present.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Does the Chair undertake to rule that the Senate had acted on the conference report at a time when there was no quorum present?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. A quorum was present on the RECORD. Action on a conference report does not require a quorum call. It is presumed a quorum is present until the RECORD shows otherwise.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Does the Chair state the Senate must stand on action taken when there was not a majority opinion? Is a motion to entitle the Senate to the yeas and nays on the conference report foreclosed?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator restate the question?

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Is the Senate entitled to have a yeas-and-nays vote on the conference report?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If the request had been made at the proper time, before the vote was announced, the yeas and nays could have been requested and granted.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Is it not customary, when the yeas and nays are requested, and the absence of a quorum is suggested, for the Senate to reserve judgment on the issue until a quorum is present?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. As previously stated, it is presumed that a quorum is present until the RECORD shows otherwise.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Does not the RECORD show otherwise?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The RECORD does not.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. The RECORD shows a quorum was not present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On the contrary; the vote was by a voice vote.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Am I to understand the Chair rules the Senate has agreed to a conference report which cannot be made subject to a yeas and nays vote, although there was no quorum present, and the Chair had to cause the roll to be called twice to get a quorum in the Chamber?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. When the vote was announced a quorum was present.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Is it the ruling of the Chair that the action stands, and the motion carries, even though there was no quorum present?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That is not the ruling of the Chair. There was a quorum present officially, on the RECORD, at the time the vote was announced.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Louisiana?

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, does the Senator from Utah have any comment?

Mr. BENNETT. Mr. President, the Senator from Utah must object.

The conference report was considered in exactly the same way most conference reports are considered in this body. We even had a division on the vote.

I will retract my statement. We do not usually have a division on votes, but we had a division on the vote, and the Presiding Officer announced the result of the division.

I object to having the vote rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I make the point that there was no quorum present.

This is a case in which a Senator comes in with a conference report, and there are only a few Senators in the Chamber. What is the effect of the conference report? The Senator had his position sustained, at least in part, yet the Senate conferees throw the proposal in the trash basket on the way to see the House conferees. Not a single Senator voted for the Senator's amendment. The result is that some Senator walks into the Chamber, with only a few Senators present, and moves that the Senate agree to the House position, without ever considering the amendment of the Senator.

Mr. President, all of this proposed legislation comes from the Committee on Finance. I am a member of that committee. I have gone to conference as a member of the committee. My friend the Senator from Utah moved to strike the Senate position even before the House conferees had been named. They said, "Gentlemen, we are only appointed informally. We cannot confer with you now. We will have to wait until we are appointed, but we will talk about this until we are appointed." My good friend

from Utah moved to accept the House position and to reject the Senate position.

There it was. There were one or two Democrats, plus a solid line of Republicans, and they moved to reject the Senate position, even before the House conferees had been named. Of course, the House conferees will be named. There is no doubt they will be named.

There we were, with \$5 a month for grandma. Poor old grandma is dead. There goes her \$5 down the drain.

There we were with the provision to repeal the dividend credit. That is all dead, even before the House conferees were named. All the proposals are dead. We are all through, before the House conferees even have their names on the list. Of course, they will be nominated. There is no doubt about that.

We have a wonderful Senate tradition that the Republicans get half the conferees and the Democrats get half the conferees, and the chairman is the remaining one, even though Democrats have a two-thirds majority in the Senate. So we sit there, and the chairman consults and considers and weighs the problem, with the Republicans solid one way and the Democrats solid the other way, and we work at the problem. The Senate is divided two-thirds Democrats and one-third Republicans, and we are told that the tradition has always been that the Republicans get half the conferees and the Democrats get half the conferees, and the chairman represents the difference. So we are told we are dead, and that is it. In this case we did not do quite that well.

Mr. President, I did not vote with the distinguished Senator from Indiana. Producers and other who live in my State are interested in casein. I voted against the amendment of the Senator from Indiana. However, I think the Senator is entitled to more consideration. His amendment should not be thrown in the trash basket on the way to the conference.

The testimony on this floor is that the Senator did not receive a single vote for his position.

Mr. President, the two branches of Congress are coequal. The Senate is entitled to have at least one Senator vote for its position. At least one Senator should make a gesture, before he throws us aside.

I say to my friend from Indiana, even though I disagreed with him and voted against him, that he is entitled to have a gesture made in his behalf before his amendment is thrown in the trash basket on the way to the conference.

I hope we shall take the attitude that the Senate conferees should represent the Senate and should try to stand by the Senate position. I had hoped the Senate would vote to reject the conference report. Perhaps new conferees could have been named.

Mr. President, I am not the only Senator I know of on the Finance Committee who has ever yielded his place in the conference to some other Senator, because the other Senator was more interested in the subject. I have yielded a number of times. I have stepped aside

to let some other Senator serve. That has been done before. Other Senators, such as my distinguished friend from Oklahoma and my distinguished friend from Delaware, have yielded to allow me to serve on conference committees. Likewise, on occasion I have yielded the privilege to some other Senator.

I would be willing to yield and to let my distinguished friend from Indiana serve on the conference committee and make an attempt to sustain his position. It is obvious that no one tried to do so this time. No Senator tried to sustain the position of the Senator from Indiana.

As a body which has succeeded in having the Senate's position sustained only one time by a majority vote, we do not amount to much.

Our distinguished friends on the Republican side of the aisle—I am sorry that my distinguished friend from Utah has disappeared—

Mr. BENNETT. I am present.

Mr. LONG of Louisiana. Mr. President, I regret to say that I looked at the Senator's seat and he was not in his seat, but he is in the Chamber. He moved.

Mr. President, the Senator moved to eliminate the Senate amendment, and to strike out everything—to strike out the dividend credit, and strike out the welfare amendment—before we even discussed them, and before the House conferees were officially named.

I regret that the Senate has so declined in stature that we do not amount to much. Senators say, "Gentlemen, the House will not agree to this. Do not try to sustain this amendment, for it is a waste of time."

I am inclined to think the Senate is still a coequal body. I should like to see the day come when a Senator, elected for 6 years, will be in a position to contribute his judgment and his wisdom in the consideration of some action which might otherwise be taken in an immature manner, as the result of the will of the electorate, in the short-range view.

My good friend from Indiana made a fine presentation before the Committee on Finance. I thought it was a successful one. I tried to defeat the amendment, but I think the amendment should be considered.

Senators should not come back from conference and say, "We did not even try. There was not a single vote among the Senate conferees, even on the first ballot."

That course of action got rid of grandma. The motion was made to get rid of grandma, even before the House conferees were named.

Mr. President, I say we ought to confer with the House conferees, and we ought to see if we can reach some understanding. Perhaps the Senator from Indiana is correct about the amendment. I suggest that the conference report should have been rejected.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, circumstances prompt me to make a few brief remarks.

I was on the conference committee referred to, on the bill which was the subject of the conference report. My position was in favor of the position of the Senator from Indiana.

The amendment was discussed by the Senate conferees at great length. I am not definitely certain as to the details of what happened at the meeting. It occurs to me that the Senator from Louisiana has given us the correct picture with reference to some delay in the conference, due to the fact that the House conferees either were late in arriving or, after they came, had to leave for some time for some reason. Exactly what the reason was, I do not remember.

The Senate conferees talked about the bill for a period of time, between 30 minutes and an hour. There was considerable division among the Senate conferees. I am not positive that a formal vote was not taken, but I do not believe it was.

I am positive that there was considerable discussion. A considerable exchange of views took place among the conferees. It was only after the discussion had continued for a considerable period of time that a decision was reached by the Senate conferees, which was the basis of the agreement with the House.

Even so, Mr. President, the Senate conferees obtained concessions from the House conferees.

The language in the conference report is not the same as that which was in the bill when it was passed by the House, nor is it the same as that which was in the bill when it was passed by the Senate. The language in the conference report represented what the Senate conferees believed to be a compromise between the language in the bill as passed by the House and that in the bill as passed by the Senate.

There is no Member of the Senate for whom I have greater esteem, respect, and affection than I have for the Senator from Indiana. In addition, I agreed with his viewpoint. Had I been the one who alone cast the vote, the conference report would have come back more nearly in accordance with the amendment which he offered. I have found in my experience in the Senate, both in its committees and in conferences, that men do not accept my position and view on matters nearly as often as I sincerely feel that wisdom would indicate they should.

I have some gratification in the belief that in a situation in which great differences of opinion seemed to prevail, as time was consumed, discussions were had, and negotiations were entered into, my impression of the differences of opinion that existed at the beginning of the meeting was reinforced by subsequent discussions and the statements of others present. I have often found that in order to secure something which either the Senate, a committee, or a conference committee could accept, concessions must be made, in the spirit of a wholesome attitude and desire to resolve differences and reach a conclusion.

My great friend from Louisiana is one of the most eloquent and persuasive men I know. When he is serious, I can imagine the voice and vigor of a Daniel Webster as he launches into the presentation of a viewpoint, either on the attack or on the defense. When he is disposed to do

so, he can put on a performance as entrancing and attractive as that of a Thespian on the American stage, presenting either drama, comedy, or a mixture of the two. He delights me as I listen to him. He persuades me as he talks. But I believe in his own mind he is aware of the fact that the differences that existed between the House version and the Senate version of the bill were resolved in a spirit of respectful devotion on the part of the conferees from both Houses. Certainly, in my judgment, there was no absence of desire on the part of the Senate conferees to return to the Senate a good account of their stewardship and a conference report corresponding as nearly as possible to the position of the Senate.

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Utah yield for a question.

Mr. BENNETT. I yield.

Mr. ANDERSON. Is there available a copy of the conference report so that we might compare its language with the language of the bill as passed by the Senate?

Mr. BENNETT. No, but I can obtain a copy.

Mr. ANDERSON. Is it not part of the proceedings?

Mr. BENNETT. The Senator from New Mexico was not in the room when the Senator from Utah presented the conference report. I will send to the cloak room for a copy.

Mr. ANDERSON. I thought I was in the Senate Chamber. I was here during the presentation of the entire series of conference reports that were presented by the able Senator from Utah.

Mr. BENNETT. I am sorry.

Mr. KERR. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BENNETT. I am glad to yield.

Mr. KERR. A mistake on the part of the Senate this evening as to who or who was not present is not without precedent.

Mr. BENNETT. I appreciate the comment of the Senator from Oklahoma.

The report has not been printed. I have a photostatic copy of it before me, which I will be glad to offer for printing in the RECORD. In the meantime, I shall be glad to hand it to my friend from New Mexico, so that he may see it.

Mr. AIKEN. May we have the report read?

Mr. BENNETT. May the Senator from Utah take a moment to explain the situation? The House bill suspended the duty on all casein without exception.

The Senate version retained the duty on edible casein imported for human food or for conversion to such use.

There was another difference between the bills, but this is the only difference with respect to which there was a dispute.

The question of determining what is meant by casein imported for human food or for conversion to such use occupied much of the discussion when the bill was before the Senate, and the problem still remained when we went to conference.

In the meantime, while studying the problem, it became evident that prac-

tically all—I think I might be safe in saying all—casein that is used for human food is first transformed into a form called caseinate. The difference between casein and caseinate is that casein is not soluble in water, so it could not be put in food which is to be cooked in water. Caseinate is casein made soluble so that it can be used in human food.

The conference retained the tariff on caseinate, which is all imported casein that goes into human food. Theoretically, all casein could be put into human food but, as I say, in order to use it practically, it must be transformed.

We faced this problem. There are between 11 and 15 million pounds of edible casein as caseinate consumed for human food in the United States every year. We cannot get any closer than that to the figure because the caseinate which has been imported up to the present time is considered to be just the same as casein, and nobody has attempted to separate the two forms.

However, in July of last year the Tariff Commission made a test run, and in that year each month 7,694,000 pounds of casein were imported, of which 511,000 pounds was marked "caseinate," or "edible casein." This amounted to 8 percent of the casein imported.

A study has been made of the relative amount of imported caseinate used in the United States as compared to the domestically produced caseinate.

The estimate is that between 50 and 60 percent of all the caseinate—that is, soluble casein—consumed in the United States is manufactured abroad and shipped into the United States in its finished form. The compromise arrived at by the conference applied the 2¾-percent tariff to all edible casein imported in soluble form. This amounts to 92 percent of the edible casein that comes in. I suppose that if the Senate had stuck to the broadest interpretation of the amendment it adopted it would be forced to apply this rule to the better grades of nonedible casein, because they could be transformed in this country into caseinate, and some of them are. That is the problem when we look at it from the domestic point of view. More than 50 percent of the caseinate is now manufactured abroad. Less than 50 percent is manufactured in this country from the better grades of casein imported from abroad.

We have given protection to more than 50 percent of what can be defined as edible casein. That is a fairly good compromise with the position of the House, which gave no protection. I do not believe that the Senate conferees deserted the amendment of the Senator from Indiana. Instead, I believe we made it practical to apply it and enforce it. If I were a customs officer, I do not know how I could tell whether a shipment of casein coming in from abroad would at some time in the future be transformed into caseinate or would be left as casein. On that basis I believe the Senate conferees did a pretty good job. I do not believe we deserted the position of the Senator from Indiana.

We will provide tariff protection against the importation of a material

which represents 92 percent of the obviously edible casein, and against a product which has already taken more than 50 percent of our market.

Mr. President, I hope that with this limited explanation the Senate will continue to support the conference report.

DEPARTMENTS OF LABOR, AND HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS, 1961

The Senate resumed the consideration of H.R. 11390, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes.

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, the bill, H.R. 11390, making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, and Health, Education, and Welfare, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1961, and for other purposes, as reported to the Senate by the Committee on Appropriations totals \$4,484,088,931, an increase of \$300,066,200 over the amount of the bill as passed by the House; an increase of \$418,806,450 over the appropriations for fiscal year 1960; and an increase of \$463,866,950 over the budget estimates for fiscal year 1961. A large portion of it is for social security.

It should be pointed out right here that the budget estimates presented to the Congress contemplated severe reductions under the 1960 Act in some of the programs—a \$60 million reduction was proposed for grants for hospital construction; \$25 million for grants to States for waste treatment works construction; \$5 million for grants for construction of health research facilities; \$2 million for the vocational education program; and \$87 million under the estimated entitlements under Public Laws 815 and 874 to provide assistance to the federally impacted school areas. These reductions enumerated total \$179 million. Each of these programs has had the strong bipartisan support of the Congress over the years and I am sure there existed little expectation in any quarter that the Congress would concur in the proposed reductions.

The committee recommends an increase of \$5 million for grants to States for the administration of the employment security program under the Labor Department. These funds come not out of the general fund of the Treasury but are derived from the earmarked revenue collections under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

The committee added \$150,000 for plans and specifications for a combined pharmacological laboratory and animal building for the Food and Drug Administration. While we had received a preliminary estimate of total cost of a building amounting to \$2,045,000, the committee felt that not enough preparation and consideration had been given to the plan and insists that every effort be made first to secure existing governmental space which might be renovated for the purpose. It also expects every consideration be given to the quartering of several dogs in a single pen, rather than one per pen as contemplated

by the Food and Drug Administration, and whether air-conditioning is essential for the dog pens, rather than adequate ventilation.

The committee added \$7,362,000 for payments to school districts, fiscal year 1959, to permit the payment of full entitlements to each school district under Public Law 874. The Senate had voted this amount in the second supplemental appropriation bill earlier this year but the amendment was not agreed to in conference.

For the defense educational activities the committee provided an additional \$2,050,000 for language institutes under title VI of the National Defense Education Act. This will provide the full amount authorized, \$7,250,000, for the language institutes.

For the vocational rehabilitation program the committee added \$4 million. When Congress rewrote the Vocational Rehabilitation Act in 1954 the evidence suggested 200,000 rehabilitants annually within 5 years. But the goal was not, and has not yet, been attained. In 1959 the number of rehabilitants was 80,000; in 1960 the estimate is 88,000, and for 1961, the estimate is 93,000. The committee added \$3 million for grants to States under section 2 of the act to permit the full matching by the Federal Government in a number of additional States. One million dollars was added for additional research and training.

The committee recommends increases of approximately \$281 million for the Public Health Service, of which \$209 million is for the National Institutes of Health; \$61 million is for hospitals, nursing homes, chronic disease facilities, and health facilities construction grants; \$5 million is for grants for construction of health research facilities; \$1 million is for the acceleration of the building of community water and sanitation facilities on the Indian reservations; \$1 million is for environmental health activities, of which \$500,000 is earmarked for the training of radiation health specialists and \$500,000 for the initiation of a study leading to the development of a plan for controlling and preventing pollution in and around the U.S. portion of the Great Lakes and the Illinois Waterway. We also added \$500,000 for grants to States for the control of tuberculosis to make available for the purpose the same amount as is available during the current fiscal year, \$4 million; and \$600,000 for venereal disease control, of which \$300,000 is for grants to States to make available the same amount, \$2,400,000, as is available this year, and \$300,000 for research in the diseases, in the light of a 50-percent increase in incidence of the diseases in the past year. Sundry other small increases were voted in the Public Health Service.

I want to say, Mr. President, that the distinguished Senator from Mississippi is absent on important business but he wholeheartedly supports the programs for grants to the States, for medical research and all the programs in the bill. No member of the Appropriations Committee has labored more faithfully or contributed more to the bill and its many

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of suitable color additives in or on food, drugs, and cosmetics in accordance with regulations prescribing the conditions under which such additives may be safely used (pp. 13298-322). This action was subsequently vacated by the passage of S. 2197, the Senate bill, amended to contain the language of the House bill as amended, and the House bill was laid on the table (pp. 13322-8). The amendments made on the floor were technical amendments. p. 13302

45. WHEAT. Rep. Dixon criticized members of the House Agriculture Committee as being responsible for failure of the House to pass wheat legislation, stating that the Senate wheat bill was a superior bill and should have been acted on rather than the Poage bill. pp. 13343-4
46. WOOL. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9322, to make permanent the existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wool (p. 13271). This bill will now be sent to the President.
47. CASEIN. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9862, to extend until June 30, 1963, the temporary suspension of duties on imported casein (p. 13272). This bill will now be sent to the President.
48. VETERANS' BENEFIT. The Rules Committee reported a closed rule for consideration of H. R. 7903, to extend the veterans' guaranteed and direct loan programs for 2 years. p. 13347
49. PERSONNEL. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 9881, to extend until July 1, 1962, the temporary suspension of duty on personal and household effects brought into the U. S. under Government orders (p. 13271-2). This bill will now be sent to the President.
Passed as reported S. 2857, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide for refunds of contributions in the case of annuitants whose length of service exceeds the amount necessary to provide the maximum annuity allowable under such Act. pp. 13270-1
The Rules Committee reported an open rule for the consideration of H. R. 12383, to amend the Federal Employees' Compensation Act to make benefits more realistic in terms of present wage rates. p. 13347
50. MINERALS. Disagreed to the Senate amendments to H. R. 10455, to amend the Mineral Leasing Act of Feb. 25, 1920, and conferees were appointed (p. 13281). Senate conferees have been appointed.
Began debate on H. R. 8860, to stabilize the mining of lead and zinc by small domestic producers on public, Indian, and other lands (pp. 13282-98). On an objection by Rep. Kyl, the final vote on passage was deferred until Mon., June 27.
51. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1961. Disagreed to Senate amendments to this bill, H. R. 11776, and conferees were appointed (p. 13281). Senate conferees have been appointed.
52. PUBLIC DEBT. Received the conference report on H. R. 12381, to extend for 1 year the public debt limit and the existing corporate normal-tax rate and certain excise-tax rates (H. Rept. 2005). pp. 13344-6
53. FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The Rules Committee reported an open rule for consideration of H. R. 11001, to provide for the participation of the U. S. in the International Development Association. p. 13347
54. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 27. p. 13347

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

55. FOOD PRICES. Extension of remarks of Rep. Quie inserting an article, "You Can't Blame Farmers for High Food Prices." p. A5453
56. EXPENDITURES; BUDGET. Extension of remarks of Rep. Taber inserting a letter from the Director of the Budget "showing that the new and unnecessary appropriations pending for back door expenditures would if passed exceed the budget by over \$10 billion." pp. A5467-8
57. FOOD FOR PEACE. Extension of remarks of Sen. Keating inserting an editorial expressing support for Vice President Nixon's food-for-peace proposal. p. A5479
Rep. Curtis, Mo., inserted an article, "Where Mr. Nixon Stands." pp. A5487-8
58. FARM LABOR. Sen. Javits inserted a New York City church resolution favoring the enactment of legislation relating to aid to migrant workers and their children. p. A5480
Rep. Gubser inserted an editorial, "The Bracero Story -- Growers Tell Their Side." pp. A5490-1
59. ITEM VETO. Rep. Schwengel inserted two editorials favoring item veto authority for the President. p. A5491
60. FARM PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Ullman inserting an article, "Agricultural Abundance An Asset," and stating that it "highlights an aspect of our farm program that is rendering a real service to America and the world." pp. A5456-7
Extension of remarks of Rep. Levering stating that "I believe it is most regrettable that the House failed to approve farm legislation ..." and that "with all the imperfections which it contained, the legislation voted down was at least a step in the right direction ..." pp. A5457-8
Extension of remarks of Rep. Berry discussing the failure of passage of the wheat bill and stating that "American agriculture is sick, not because of American agricultural overproduction, but because of oversupply, and that oversupply has resulted and will continue to result from excessive imports." pp. A5458-60
Rep. Bonner inserted the statement of a Future Farmer of America about the modern farmer. p. A5473
Reps. Rees and Dorn inserted a statement of the American National Cattlemen's Association to be submitted to the platform committees of the Republican and Democratic Parties in their July conventions. pp. A5498-9, A5515
Extension of remarks of Rep. Hoeven stating that "the failure of the House of Representatives to accept the Senate wheat bill fixes the responsibility on the shoulders of the Democratic Members of the House," and inserting an article, "Failure on Wheat." pp. A5499-500
Extension of remarks of Rep. Pillion inserting the tabulated results of replies to his questionnaire, including four questions on agricultural problems. p. A5509
61. TERRITORIES AND POSSESSIONS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Saylor urging Congress to begin thinking about advancing those "few small islands ... left in a non-self-governing status ... to full self-government," and insertion of a report making recommendations on how this might be accomplished. pp. A5500-2

which the employee or Member elects to eliminate for purposes of annuity computation under section 9) to entitle him to the maximum annuity provided by section 9, together with interest on such amounts at the rate of 3 per centum per annum compounded annually from the date of such deductions to the date of retirement or death."

SEC. 2. The amendment made by this Act shall be effective only with respect to employees or Members separated from the service after the date of enactment of this Act.

SEC. 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, refunds authorized by the amendment made by this Act shall be paid from the civil service retirement and disability fund.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert: "That (a) section 11 of the Civil Service Retirement Act (5 U.S.C. 2261) is amended by adding at the end thereof a new subsection as follows:

"(h) Any amounts deducted and withheld from the basic salary of an employee or Member from the first day of the first month which begins after he shall have performed sufficient service (exclusive of any service which the employee or Member elects to eliminate for purposes of annuity computation under section 9) to entitle him to the maximum annuity provided by section 9, together with interest on such amounts at the rate of 3 per centum per annum compounded annually from the date of such deductions to the date of retirement or death, shall be applied toward any deposit due under section 4, and any balance not so required shall be deemed to be a voluntary contribution for the purposes of section 12."

"(b) The amendment made by subsection (a) of this section shall be effective only with respect to employees or Members separated from the service after the date of enactment of this Act.

"SEC. 2. (a) Section 8(b) of the Civil Service Retirement Act (5 U.S.C. 2258(b)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: 'Any Member who is separated from the service after completing twenty or more years of service (including ten or more years of Member service) may be paid a reduced annuity beginning at the age of fifty years, computed as provided in section 9'.

"(b) Section 9(d) of the Civil Service Retirement Act (5 U.S.C. 2259(d)) is amended by inserting, immediately following 'section 6(f)', the following: 'or the third sentence of section 8(b)'.

"SEC. 3. (a) Section 13(b) of the Civil Service Retirement Act (5 U.S.C. 2263(b)) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following sentence: 'Any such annuitant whose described employment continues for at least five years may elect, in lieu of the benefit authorized by the proviso herein, to have his rights redetermined under the provisions of this Act upon deposit in the fund of an amount computed under section 4(c) covering such employment.'

"(b) The third sentence of section 6(f) of the Civil Service Retirement Act (5 U.S.C. 2256(f)) is amended by striking out 'and completes twenty years of service' and inserting in lieu thereof 'and (1) completes twenty years of service or (2) shall have served in nine Congresses'.

"SEC. 4. (a) Section 603(d)(1)(B) of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended (5 U.S.C. 724) is hereby amended by striking out 'November 4, 1952' and inserting in lieu thereof 'February 29, 1948'.

"(b) No annuity shall be payable by reason of the amendment made by subsection (a) of this section for any period prior to the first day of the month in which this Act is enacted.

"SEC. 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, benefits under the Civil Service Retirement Act resulting from the enactment of this Act shall be paid from the civil service retirement and disability fund."

The Senate bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "An act to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to provide for disposition of contributions in the case of annuitants whose length of service exceeds the amount necessary to provide the maximum annuity allowable under such act, and for other purposes."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

IMPORT DUTIES ON CERTAIN COARSE WOOL

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 9322) to make permanent the existing suspension of duties on coarse wool, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 16, 1960.)

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, as passed by the House the bill, H.R. 9322, would make permanent the existing suspension of duties on certain coarse wools imported under bond for use in the manufacture of rugs and carpets and certain other products, would add papermakers' felts to such list of products, and would provide that the standards for determining grades of wools are to be those established from time to time by the Secretary of Agriculture pursuant to law.

The Senate amendment would have limited the suspension of duties under the bill to the period ending June 30, 1963. In conference, the House version prevailed and the Senate receded, so that under the conference agreement the suspension of duties is made permanent.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the House approved version of H.R. 9322 provided for a permanent suspension of import duties on certain coarse wools brought into the United States under bond. The types of wools on which the duty would be suspended are those of a grade that are used in the manufacture of rugs and carpets, in the manufacture of papermakers' felts, and in the manufacture of certain other products. The House bill also authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to establish modern standards for determining grades of wool.

During the Senate committee consideration of the bill an amendment was approved changing the period of the suspension from a permanent suspension to a suspension of a duration of 3 years until the close of June 30, 1963. In the House-Senate conference on the bill the Senate agreed to the House version so

that the conference report now before the House will provide for the provisions as I have briefly described them in connection with outlining the earlier House action.

I have joined in urging my colleagues to support the adoption of the conference report.

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES] and I have permission to extend our remarks in the RECORD prior to action on each of the conference reports I shall call up today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FORAND. I yield to the gentleman from West Virginia.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. Speaker, I asked some pertinent questions on this bill when it passed the House some 2 months ago. I was satisfied sufficiently not to raise an objection; but I find that this is a permanent extension, not of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act but a permanent extension of the basic Smoot-Hawley Act. I should like to ask the gentleman from Rhode Island, who is a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, this question. Two years ago this past February, the Federal Power Commission entered an order in the nature of a certificate of convenience permitting certain Canadian gas interests, with American capital, operating in Canada, to have the privilege of constructing an 18-inch gasline to Butte, Mont., for the purpose of supplying the Anaconda Copper Mills with fuel. The next day after the Federal Power Commission ruling, I introduced a bill, declaring natural gas to be a liquid fuel subject to import duty. That bill went to the Committee on Ways and Means. I have been unable to get any action by the Committee on Ways and Means in either the 85th or the 86th Congresses. I reintroduced the bill in this session of Congress. I have received not even a promise that a hearing would be held. Let me say further, Mr. Speaker, that under the terms of the reciprocal trade agreement we have with Canada, every ton of coal produced in the State of West Virginia or any other State that ships into Canada has to pay 50 cents on each ton before we can offer the coal for sale. There are millions of cubic feet of liquid gas coming into this country today on the free list and yet I cannot get any action out of the Committee on Ways and Means to amend the basic tariff law. I resent this discrimination against one of our basic fuels.

I thank the gentleman for this time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF DUTY ON CERTAIN PERSONAL AND HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 9881) to extend for 2 years the existing

provisions of law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement see proceedings of the House of June 16, 1960.)

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, as passed by the House the bill, H.R. 9831, would provide for a 2-year extension, to July 1, 1962, of the existing provisions of law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders.

The Senate approved the 2-year extension of these provisions, but added a new section to the bill under which the exemption from duties would be applied, for a person or members of his family, up to but not exceeding in aggregate value \$5,000, and would not be allowed in the case of an assignment of less than 6 months.

Under the conference agreement, the House version prevailed and the Senate receded. However, as is stated in the statements of the managers, it is the understanding and intention of the conferees that during the 2-year extension period provided by the bill the departments and agencies charged with the responsibility of administering and policing the law will so administer it as to safeguard against any possible abuses of the duty-suspension privilege and will, if necessary, issue appropriate regulations to insure stricter administration of the law; and that such departments and agencies will submit information to the Committee on Ways and Means and the Committee on Finance, not later than January 15, 1962, with respect to the operation and administration of the law, including a statement of actions taken to improve its administration and recommendations for any statutory changes or limitations which may be necessary in order to effect adequate safeguards against abuses.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, H.R. 9831 as passed by the House provided for a 2-year extension, through June 30, 1962, of the provisions of existing law relating to the free importation of personal and household effects brought into the United States under Government orders. At the time this legislation was under consideration in the House it was brought to the attention of the membership that this duty-free privilege is an important morale inducement to oversea service made necessary by the continued presence in many parts of the world of members of the Armed Forces of the United States.

The Senate adopted an amendment providing that the duty-free privilege would apply only to articles valued in aggregate at not more than \$5,000 and

would be allowed only when the foreign assignment involved was for 6 months or longer. During the House-Senate conference the Senate receded.

In taking this action the conferees made it clear that during the 2-year extension period provided under the bill the departments and agencies charged with the responsibility of administering the privilege will exercise diligence to safeguard against any possible abuses of the privilege and will issue any necessary regulations to insure stricter administration of the law. The conferees also expressed the intention that the departments and agencies concerned with the administration of this privilege will submit information to the Congress not later than January 15, 1962, with respect to the operation and administration of the law. Such reports will include a description of actions taken to improve the administration of this program as well as recommendations for any statutory changes or limitations which may be necessary to effect adequate safeguards against abuses.

Mr. Speaker, it is appropriate that the House membership should act to approve the conference report on H.R. 9831.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SUSPENSION OF IMPORT DUTIES ON CERTAIN SHOE LATHES AND CASEIN

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 9862) to continue for 2 years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Rhode Island?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of June 16, 1960.)

Mr. FORAND. Mr. Speaker, as passed by the House the bill (H.R. 9862) provided a 2-year extension, to August 7, 1962, of the existing suspension of duties on copying lathes used for making rough or finished shoe lasts from models of shoe lasts and capable of producing more than one size shoe last from a single size model of a shoe last.

The Senate approved the provisions of the House bill, but added a new section continuing for 3 years, to the close of June 30, 1963, the existing suspension of duty on casein and lactarene, subject to the limitation contained in subsection (b) of the new section that this suspension of duty would not apply to casein imported for use for human food or for conversion to such use, such limitation to apply, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury might prescribe, to imports entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for

consumption after the expiration of 30 days following the date of enactment of the bill.

Under the conference agreement, the new section providing a 3-year continuation of the suspension of duty on casein and lactarene is retained in the bill. However, under the conference agreement subsection (b) of the new section provides, as a substitute for the limitation contained in the Senate-passed version, that the suspension of duty is not to apply with respect to sodium caseinate, sodium phosphocaseinate, or other caseinates, any of the foregoing of which casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value.

Mr. BYRNES of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, the House-passed version of H.R. 9862 continued for a period of 2 years through August 6, 1962, the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used in shoe manufacture.

The Senate added an amendment to this legislation continuing the temporary suspension of the duties on imported casein until the close of June 30, 1963.

It will be recalled that in 1957 the Congress adopted a provision providing for the free importation of casein from September 3, 1957, to the close of March 31, 1960. On August 10, 1959, the Committee on Ways and Means unanimously reported a bill, H.R. 7456, continuing this suspension for an additional 3 years. This legislation passed the House of Representatives under unanimous consent on August 18, 1959. On January 13, 1960, the Senate Committee on Finance approved this legislation as it passed the House. Subsequent to this action which took several months, opposition to the bill was first made known, and the Senate Finance Committee report on H.R. 9862 indicates that a request was made to the Senate Finance Committee to allow time for a hearing without causing the then existing suspension to lapse, a floor amendment was approved in the Senate to H.R. 7456 providing the continuation of the suspension from April 1, 1960, to June 30, 1960. Then the requested hearing was held and following the hearing the Finance Committee acted to add a casein amendment to the bill, H.R. 9862. It is the conference report on this bill that is now before the House.

The House-Senate conferees met on H.R. 9862 against a background of both the House and the Senate having given approval to 3-year suspensions of the duty on casein. In view of that legislative background the House conferees accepted the Senate amendment providing for the suspension of the duty on casein for 3 additional years through June 30, 1963.

It is appropriate for the House to accept the conference report on H.R. 9862.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RESERVE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. RIVERS of South Carolina. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's desk the bill

Public Law 86-562
86th Congress, H. R. 9862
June 30, 1960

AN ACT

74 STAT. 289.

To continue for two years the existing suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing, and to extend the suspension of duty on imports of casein.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first sentence of section 2 of Public Law 1012, Eighty-fourth Congress (70 Stat. 1076), approved August 6, 1956 (relating to suspension of duties on certain lathes used for shoe last roughing or for shoe last finishing), as amended, is amended by striking out "August 7, 1960" and inserting in lieu thereof "August 7, 1962".

Shoe lathes.
Duty suspension.
72 Stat. 119.
19 USC 1201, par.
1643 note.

SEC. 2. (a) The Act entitled "An Act to amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide for the temporary free importation of casein", approved September 2, 1957 (71 Stat. 579; 19 U.S.C. 1001, par. 19 note), as amended by Public Law 86-405, approved April 4, 1960, is amended by striking out "July 1, 1960" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1963".

Ante, p. 14.

(b) Effective with respect to imports entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption after the expiration of thirty days following the date of enactment of this Act such Act is further amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a semicolon and the following: "except that such suspension of duty shall not apply with respect to sodium caseinate, sodium phosphocaseinate, or other caseinates, any of the foregoing of which casein or lactarene is the component material of chief value, subject to such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe".

Exception.

Approved June 30, 1960.

